The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,552.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1867. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

	Rs.	
For a year in advance, delivered in Town	55	
——— including postage	73	
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	28	
——— including postage	38	
For three months advance, delivered in Town	15	
——— including postage	21	0
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For Ten lines and under

	Rs.	
First insertion	5	0
Second Ditto	2	8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2 As. per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 2 „ „
In the Native languages double the above.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES. EACH...RUPEE 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd & 17th		Leave Bussorah	19th & 2nd	
„ Muscat	8th	22nd	„ Bushire	23rd	6th
„ B. Abbas	11th	25th	„ Lingah	24th	9th
„ Lingah	12th	26th	„ B. Abbas	28th	11th
„ Bushire	16th	30th	„ Muscat	9th	12th
Arrive Bussorah	17th	31st	Arrive Bombay	2nd	16th

The Steam Ship "MARTABAN," 850 tons, 150 H. P., Commander E. TALBOTON, will be despatched as above on the 18th February.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about ... 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on ... 10th and 25th.

The Steam Ship "KURRACHEE," 700 tons, 140 H. P. Commander A. CORRIE, will be despatched as above twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M., the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 & 16		Leave Calcutta	1 & 15	
„ Carwar	3	16	„ Bimlipatam	4	18
„ Mangalore	3	17	„ Vizagapatam	4	18
„ Cannanore	4	18	„ Coconada	5	19
„ Calicut	4	18	„ Madras	9	23
„ Cochin	5	19	„ Negapatam	10	24
„ Tuticorin		[illegible]	„ Galle	13	
„ Colombo		20	„ Colombo		27
„ Galle	7		„ Tuticorin		28
„ Negapatam	10	24	„ Cochin	15	29
„ Madras	13	27	„ Calicut	16	30
„ Coconada	15	29	„ Cannanore	17	1
„ Vizagapatam	16	30	„ Mangalore	18	1
„ Bimlipatam	16	30	„ Carwar	18	2
Arrive Calcutta	19	2	Arrive Bombay	20	4

The Steam Ship "CORINGA," 700 tons, 140 H. P., Commander A. GRAY, will be despatched as above, at noon on 15th February.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the Steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon [illegible] which leaves Madras on the 3rd.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Carnac Bunder to	Oorun		Oolwa		Mandwa		Karunja		Dhurumtur	
	FARES.									
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class	2	0	3	0	2	0	2	0	3	0
Second Class	0	8	0	12	0	8	0	8	0	12
Third Class	0	4	0	6	0	4	0	4	0	6

The Steam Ferry Boats will on and after the 18th January run as follows until further notice:—

From Carnac Bunder, the Dhurrumtur Ferry will leave every morning at 8 A. M., and the Oolwa Ferry at 9 A. M.

From Dhurumtur and Oolwa every afternoon at 1 P. M.

First Class Season Tickets available for either Ferry for a period of six months are issued at Rs. 50.
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 26th October 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in Carnac Bunder.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

DOWN STEAMERS.		UP STEAMERS.	
Bombay ... Dep.	Saturday.	Cochin ... Dep.	Saturday.
Rutnagherry	Sunday.	Beypore	Sunday.
Vingorla	Sunday.	Calicut	Sunday.
Goa	Monday.	Tellicherry	Monday.
Carwar	Monday.	Cannanore	Monday.
Compta	Monday.	Mangalore	Tuesday.
Mangalore	Tuesday.	Compta	Wednesday.
Cannanore	Wednesday.	Carwar	Wednesday.
Tellicherry	Wednesday.	Goa	Wednesday.
Calicut	Wednesday.	Vingorla	Thursday.
Beypore	Wednesday.	Rutnagherry	Thursday.
Cochin ... Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay ... Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "SIR JOHN LAWRENCE" will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 16th instant.
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.
Apollo Street, 1st January 1867.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(To sail positively about 25th proximo).

THE frigate built Screw Steam Ship "MELBOURNE," HUGH W. AULD, Commander, will be despatched as above. For Freight or Passage apply to
W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 29th January 1867. Agents of Melbourne (S.S.)

STEAM TO SUEZ.

THE P. and O. S. N. Company intend despatching Steamers to Suez on the undermentioned dates during the present and ensuing month:—
February 28th.
March 1st, 6th, 14th, 20th, and 29th.
For particulars of Freight and Passage Money apply to
GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. and O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 4th February 1867.

STEAM TO POINT-DE-GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONG-KONG.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamship "RANGOON," (1,773 Tons and 400 H. P.) Captain DUNDAS, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 15th February at 5 A. M. from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Tuesday, 12th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium for which receipt is not in the Co.'s Office by 11 A. M. on the 13th instant.
GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.
P. and O. S. N. Company's Office, Bombay, 4th February 1867.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the goods.

FOR LONDON via KURRACHEE.
(Under engagement to H. M.'s Govt. to sail about 4th proximo.)

MESSRS. GREEN'S favourite Passenger Ship "TRAFALGAR," 1,103 Tons Register, EDMUND STACPOOLE, Commander, has two large side Cabins disengaged.
For particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 25th January 1867. Agents of Ship Trafalgar.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(Sailing in March.)

THE new Iron Ship "ALBERT VICTOR," A 1 12 years, 1184 tons. Superior accommodation. For rates of Passage apply to Captain T. CLARKE, or to
BELL, VENTZ, & LUCIUS, Agents.
Bombay, 2nd February 1867.

FOR LONDON VIA KURRACHEE.
(Under engagement to Her Majesty's Government.)
WILL SAIL 19TH FEBRUARY.

THE Bombay frigate-built Ship "THE TWEED," late "PUNJAUB," I. N., 1745 tons register A 1 at Lloyds for 15 years will sail as above. This fine Vessel being one of the fastest afloat offers a first-rate opportunity to Shippers. As a limited quantity of Cargo only can be taken, application should be made at once to
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, & AMERICAN Co. (LIMITED),
Bombay, 11th Feb. 1867. Agents Ship The Tweed

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay Shipping Company (Limited)—The new composite clipper Ship "MOFUSSILITE," W. BROADFOOT, R. N. R. Commander (1,000 Tons Register, A. 1. for 20 years), will sail for Liverpool on or about the 25th February. This Vessel has superior Passenger accommodation. For particulars apply to
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Bombay, 4th February 1867. Secretaries and Treasurers.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 5th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 5th and 20th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agent in England.

RATES OF FARES TO SUEZ.
First Class.........£45 } Exclusive of Wines.
Second Class.........£25 }

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., 11, Rumford Street, Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "GUNGA," 1,300 tons, Captain THOMSON, will be despatched on the 20th February next.
STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) under arrangements entered into with the Australian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, book Passengers and Cargo through to Trieste:—
For Passengers.
First Class.........£41 10 0 } Including Railway
Second Class.........£37 5 0 } Transit thro' Egypt.
For further particulars and rates of freight apply to
STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.
Bombay, 3rd August 1866.

FOR LONDON VIA KURRACHEE.

THE Bombay Shipping Company (Limited).—The new iron clipper Ship "COWASJEE JEHANGEER" GREIG, Commander, under engagement with H. M.'s Government, will sail on or about the 15th February. For particulars as to Freight or Passage apply to
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
5th February 1867. Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Isabella Kerr*, arrived from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents Ship *Isabella Kerr*.
Bombay, 1st February 1867.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "HELVELLYN," from Liverpool, are requested to send Boats for their respective Goods without delay, failing which all packages so soon as ready will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned. Captain BARCLAY will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.
FINLAY, CLARK & Co.,
Bombay, 12th Feb. 1867. Agents Ship *Helvellyn*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "INNESFALLEN," arrived from Liverpool, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
Agent for Ship *Innesfallen*.
Bombay, 11th February 1867.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE—Consignees of Goods, per *Michael Scott*, WRIGHT, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain WRIGHT will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 6th February 1867.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP-OWNING ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION.)—THIRD DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.—NOTICE is hereby given that a THIRD DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS of the above Company, amongst the Shareholders thereof, at the rate of Rupees 75 per Share (subject as to Shareholders indebted to the Company, to the payment of all Debts due from them to the Company) will be made on and after FRIDAY the 21st December, at the Company's Office, Apollo House, Apollo Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 and 3. Production of the SHARE CERTIFICATES will be required.
S. P. FRAMJEE, } Liquidators.
D. BYRAMJEE, }
Bombay, 13th December 1866.

NERBUDDA COAL AND IRON COMPANY (LIMITED).—FOURTH CALL—10 Rupees per Share, making 50 Rupees per Share paid.

The Board of Directors hereby give NOTICE that they have THIS DAY made a Call of 10 Rupees per Share on the Shares in the Capital of this Company, on which only 40 Rupees per Share have hitherto been paid, the same to be paid by Shareholders registered as residing in India on or before FRIDAY, the 15th day of March 1867, to the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, in Calcutta or Bombay.

Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum will be charged upon all sums remaining unpaid in respect of the said Call after the said 15th day of March next.
By order of the Board,
HERBERT HEATH, Secretary.
9, Sise Lane, Bucklersbury, London, 17th January 1867.

NOTICE.—No VISITORS will be admitted into the BYCULLA CLUB HOUSE or Compound for the ensuing Races, unless furnished with Cards of Members, or with First Class Tickets for the Stand, which must be shown to the European Constable on duty at the Club entrance.
J. H. GRANT,
Byculla Club, 4th Feb. 1867. Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of MR. ELIAS DAVID SASSOON in our Firm here, and in our Branch Firms of David Sassoon Sons & Co. of China, CEASES from THIS DATE.
DAVID SASSOON & Co.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 1st January 1867.

NOTICE.—MR. REUBEN DAVID SASSOON is admitted from THIS DATE a partner in our FIRM, which, henceforward, will consist of MR. ABDULLAH DAVID SASSOON & MR. REUBEN DAVID SASSOON.
DAVID SASSOON & Co.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 1st January 1867.

NOTICE.—With reference to the above, I hereby give NOTICE that I have established myself as a MERCHANT from THIS DAY.
E. D. SASSOON.
Bombay, 1st January 1867.

BOMBAY RACES—GRAND STAND—REDUCED PRICES.

FIRST CLASS.

Season Ticket for the remaining five days	Rs.	10
Chairs	„	3
Benches	„	2
SECOND CLASS.		
Chairs	Rs.	2
Benches	„	1

Apply to JAFFER SULLIMAN.

ESTATE OF SORAJEE BYRAMJEE COLAH.—A FIRST DIVIDEND of 5 per cent. will be payable to CREDITORS on this Estate on MONDAY, 18th February, at the Offices of the INDIAN PENINSULA LONDON, and CHINA BANK (LIMITED). Claimants are requested to bring with them their Titles.
CHAS. IGGULDEN, } Trustees.
JOHN GRAY, }
Bombay, 5th February 1867.

CHINA MERCHANT STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—MR. THOMAS LIDBETTER is authorized to collect the amount of GENERAL AVERAGE and PARTICULAR CHARGES by the S.S. *Indore* on her voyage from Hongkong in 1865.
By order of the Directors,
MUNCHERJEE C. RUTNAGUR, Manager.
Bombay, 5th February 1867.

IT being considered desirable to shorten the usance of Bills drawn in India and China on Europe, the undersigned hereby give notice that from 1st January 1867, their Branches and Agencies in the East will only buy and sell Bills of Exchange at a term not exceeding four months' sight.

The undersigned further give notice that they will purchase Bills of Exchange, drawn under Credits, only when the Credits contain a distinct engagement with the holders of the Bills to accept the same.

G. U. ADAM,
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.
D. T. ROBERTSON,
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.
J. OUSELEY,
For the Bank of Hindustan, China and Japan, Limited.
J. C. PARRY,
For the Delhi and London Bank, Limited.
G. PIETSCH,
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris.
CHARLES J. F. STUART,
For the Oriental Bank Corporation.
R. O. SAWERS,
For the National Bank of India, Limited.

IN CHANCERY.

In the matter of the Companies Act 1862, and in the matter of the ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

THE CREDITORS of the abovenamed Corporation are required, on or before the 17th day of July 1867, to send their Names and Addresses, and the particulars of their Debts or Claims, and the Names and Addresses of their Solicitors (if any) to MR. WILLIAM TURQUAND and MR. FREDERICK WILLIAM LAWRENCE, the Official Liquidators of the said Corporation, at the Asiatic Bank, situate No. 4, Lombard Street, in the City of London, and if so required by Notice in writing from the said Official Liquidators, are, by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their said Debts or Claims at the Chambers of the Vice-Chancellor SIR JOHN STUART, at No. 12, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, in the County of Middlesex, at such time as shall be specified in such Notice, or in default thereof, they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such Debts are proved. THURSDAY the 1st day of August 1867, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at the said Chambers, is appointed for the hearing and adjudication of the Debts and Claims.—Dated this 16th day of January 1867.
ALFRED HALL, Chief Clerk.
FRESHFIELDS AND NEWMAN,
5, Bank Buildings, London,
Solicitors for the Official Liquidators.

NOTICES.

PUNCH IN INDIA can be obtained *In Bombay*—At Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, and Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, No. 10, Hummum Street.
In Poona—At Messrs. ROGERS & Co., 23, Civil Lines.
In London—At MR. G. STREET, 39 Cornhill.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST, (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given to CREDITORS of the BOMBAY BRANCH, holding CERTIFICATES of INDEBTEDNESS for Fixed or Current Deposits not amounting to Rupees (500) Five hundred that full payment of their Claims will be made at this Office on and after 3rd January 1867, in exchange for the Certificates, which must be endorsed and receipted in full discharge of all Claims against the Corporation.

Creditors who are also Shareholders, or who may be indebted to the Bank, will not be entitled to such payment.
A. J. HUNTER,
J. BEATTIE,
Official Liquidators, Bombay Branch, and Attorneys for William Hopkins Holyland, Official Liquidator for the Court of Chancery.
Bombay, 22nd December 1866.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Tenders are hereby invited for the construction of part of the new Municipal Markets on the Esplanade.

The Drawing Specifications may be seen, and Bills of Quantities may be obtained, at the Office of W. EMERSON, Esq., Architect, Rampart Row, Fort.

Tenders are to be sent in on or before the 25th instant, and addressed to
A. T. CRAWFORD, Esq.,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By order of the Municipal Commr. for the City of Bombay,
RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

NOTICE.—If MRS. WESTAWAY does not remove her Property from my House and pay her Account within six days from this date, the same will be sold without further notice to defray expenses.
JULIA GAYNOR.
66, Dockyard Road, Mazagon, 12th February 1867.

NOTICE.—To be disposed of immediately by private contract, in consequence of the illness of the Proprietress, the new ORIENTAL BOARDING HOUSE, No. 66, Dockyard Road, Mazagon. The above House is situated in a business neighbourhood, well furnished, airy, and contains a first class Billiard Table, with every convenience for Boarders. Any enterprising person will find this a good opportunity. For further particulars apply on the premises.

MISS AMALIA JACKSON'S
FAREWELL CONCERT

will take place on SATURDAY, February 23rd, 1867, at the Residence of E. I. HOWARD, Esq., who has very kindly placed his House at Miss JACKSON'S disposal for the occasion.

Tickets, Rs. 10 each, to be had at SOUNDY & Co.

MOFUSSIL PRESS AND GINNING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—This Company having been appointed Agents in Bombay for the KARWAR COMPANY (LIMITED), the undersigned will be glad to receive Orders for Sawginned Dharwar and Compta Cotton to be selected in the Dharwar Districts by a thoroughly competent European Agent, and orders for Messrs. WARWICK & Co., of Hinganghatt, and for the Company's own Agencies at Ahmedabad, Broach, Randere (Surat), Ramgaum and Oomrowtee will receive immediate and careful attention.
THOMAS D. KER,
General Manager.
Bombay, 12th February 1867.

BRITISH INDIA HOTEL, at the junction of the Faulkland Road and the Grant Road.

This HOTEL is situated in a very airy locality within a few minutes' walk from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Station, Tardeo, and is fitted up in a very elegant style, and neither expense nor trouble have been spared to render it a comfortable Establishment for Gentlemen as well as for Families—and cleanliness throughout the premises, and the Bed-Rooms in particular, is very strictly attended to.

2. Excellent Wines and good Tiffins and Suppers to be had at moderate charges.

3. First class Billiards also provided.
M. GROSMAN, Proprietor.

NOTICE.—CAPTAINS and AGENTS are respectfully informed that LENAHAN'S IRON WORKS are in full operation at the Victoria Bunder, next to the Gun Carriage Factory, Colaba. Ships' Boats can come alongside the Works, whereby a saving of about 20 per cent. may be reckoned on, as no Coolies or Carts are required to convey work to and from the interior of the Town as has been the practice hitherto, while the Charges will be found as moderate as those of other Workshops in Bombay. Orders for every description of wood work executed also.

NOTICE.—The ENGINEERING WORKSHOPS and MACHINERY, newly erected at Chowpatty, are FOR SALE or TO BE LET. Offers to be made to the undersigned. On application to MR. R. SIMS, Chowpatty, intending Purchasers can view the Shops.
GEORGE WHITLEY, for Liquidators,
Bombay Reclamation Company.
Bombay, 4th Jan. 1867.

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.—CAPITAL £1,000,000 STERLING.—The undersigned have been appointed Agents, and are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the above Company.
W. NICOL & Co.
Bombay, 15th December 1866.

TO SMOKERS.—FOR SALE, choice MANILLA CIGARS and CHEROOTS at Rs. 38 per 1,000.
TRICHINOPOLY, No. I............ „ 10 do.
Do. No. II............ „ 8 do.
ROGERS, COHEN & Co.
No. 7, Forbes Street.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine, at his Office up to noon on THURSDAY, the 14th instant, for the conveyance of Troops, the strength of which is noted in the margin.

4 Insanes.
226 Invalids.
24 Women.
9 Children over 10 years.
28 Children under 10 years.
Officers as may be considered necessary to put on board with Troops.

2nd. The Tenders to be made on the conditions of the revised Articles of Agreement (Copy of which will be seen on application at the Office of the Agent for Transports) and with the understanding that standing berths will have to be provided for 20 per cent. more or less of the Invalids according to the decision of the Senior Medical Authority.

3rd. The Troops to embark at Bombay and Kurrachee and sail to Spithead.

4th. The vessel tendered to be ready for final survey on the 25th instant.

5th. Tenders should specify the rates per head in Indian Currency, the ship finding fittings, provisions, and water.

6th. The Biscuit must be purchased from the Commissariat Department.

7th. Two-thirds of the passage money will be paid in Bombay and the remaining one-third on the arrival of the Troops in England.

8th. All Tenders must be made in a Form to be obtained at the Office of the Agent for Transports which will furnish further necessary information for Parties tendering.

9th. The Superintendent of Bombay Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.
By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 11th February 1867.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,
THACKER, VINING & Co.

A Catalogue of CHEAP PUBLICATIONS, and of a large selection of New and Standard, with a list of Bohn's Publications, reduced to English Prices, is available on application.
THACKER, VINING & Co.
Rampart Row.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICE.—MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. beg to notify to the Friends and Patrons of their Establishment that a PICTURE GALLERY and MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT is now open on the FIRST FLOOR of the premises in Rampart Row, to which they are invited to pass a leisure half hour with the Pictures and Portfolios.

The LIBRARY, consisting of a vast collection of NEW and STANDARD BOOKS, POPULAR SERIES OF LIGHT LITERATURE, and all the best CHEAP PUBLICATIONS of the day remains on the lower floor.

A list of NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS with terms for supply of the same may be had on application.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

MAGICAL THEATRE, ESPLANADE.

MONDAY EVENING, 18TH FEBRUARY,
SPECIAL NIGHT FOR CHILDREN,

☞ The Performance will commence at 7 o'clock precisely.

PROFESSOR VANEK,
GRAND WIZARD OF THE NORTH,

Begs to announce that he has arranged a very select and entertaining Performance for Children, and be particularly requests Parents, Friends, and Guardians to secure Tickets for their Children by FRIDAY the 15th instant, as he guarantees a rare treat for them on this evening.

No Tickets will be sold after the above date.

If 20 Tickets or more are taken by any Institution a reasonable reduction will be made.

All the experiments chosen in this Performance will be for the cultivation of the young minds.

SEE THE HANDBILLS

DONT MISS THIS TREAT!

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private Boxes (admitting 4)	Rs.	20
First Class	„	4
Second Class	„	2
Gallery	„	1

Tickets for Children under 10 years half Price to all parts of the House. Parents &c., &c., accompanying, full Price.

Tickets for Children may be secured at the Magical Theatre till FRIDAY the 15th instant.

No Tickets will be sold after the above date.

Doors open at 6. Performance to commence at 7 o'clock precisely. JOHN WESSELY, Manager.

NOTICES.

NOW READY.
THE ABRIDGED EDITION
OF THE
BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1867.
PRICE, Rs. 1-8, BY POST Rs. 1-12.

CONTENTS.

INTRODUCTION.—Giving Sunrise and Sunset, Meantime at true noon, Moon's age, Tides, Twilight, Rising and Setting of the Planets, Roman names of the months, &c., &c.
Principal Articles of the Calendar.
Adjustment of the Calendar.
Chronological Cycles
Quarter Terms, and Ember days.
Fixed and Moveable Festivals, Anniversaries, &c.
Eclipses
Astronomical commencement of the four Seasons
Principal Elements of the Solar System, &c.
Calendar for the 19th Century
Day of the year corresponding to the last day of each month
Counting-house Calendar for 1867
Holidays allowed by Government
Do. do. arranged according to dates

THE ENGLISH CALENDAR; showing the time of Sunrise and Sunset, the Sun's Declination for the year 1867, Moon's Age, Time of High Water, Festivals, Anniversaries, &c.

THE INDIAN CALENDAR; showing the corresponding Dates according to the various modes of reckoning time among the English, Hindoos, Malabarians, Parsees, Mahomedans, and Jews
Christian Festivals and Fasts
Introduction to the Indian Calendar
THE NATIVE FESTIVALS, FASTS AND OBSERVANCES—
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Tables of English Coins, Weights, and Measures
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„ Firms
List of European, &c. Inhabitants in the Town and Suburbs of Bombay.

N. B.—The Calendar can be sent by post to any part of India for Four Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent Bearing, the Postage charge will range according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage, unless a previous remittance is made or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.

To prevent disappointment orders should be given immediately.
Bombay Gazette Office, Fort, 7th Jan. 1867.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA and CHINA (LIMITED) is prepared to receive APPLICATIONS for LOANS on the MORTGAGE of LAND and HOUSE PROPERTY in Bombay.

DEPOSITS
Received on the following terms—
For 12 months' .... 6 per cent.
6 months' .... 5 per cent.
By order of the Board,
Bombay, 1st Jan. 1867. JOHN SMITH, Manager.

EVENING CONCERT.—Signor ZAPPA, Pupil of the Conservatorio of Milan, and *Maestro* at the Italian Opera of Bombay, has the honour to announce that he proposes, with the assistance of the principal Artistes of the Italian Opera, to give a GRAND EVENING CONCERT on WEDNESDAY, the 20th of February inst., at Mr. Howard's House on Malabar Hill, which has been kindly lent for the occasion.

The Programme will comprise solo and concerted pieces, both vocal and instrumental.

Tickets (to be obtained of MR. SOUNDY) Ten Rupees each.

THE ROYAL HOTEL.—The Proprietors of the above Hotel beg to announce that they have reopened this well known and commodious building in No. 2 Tamarind Lane, Meadow Street, Fort, for the accommodation of Gentlemen whose Offices and place of business are in the Fort, as well for the Inhabitants of Bombay generally.

The Proprietors, therefore, while they offer this great desideratum to the Public, engage to guarantee that every attention shall be paid to the comforts and convenience of those who may patronize them. The Proprietors solicit a renewal of that support from the Public which they formerly enjoyed.

FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN INDIA.

TUESDAY, FIRST DAY, 19TH FEBRUARY 1867.

1. *The Gold Medal of the Association.*—To be shot for by Members only (any position) with Rifles of any description or make (excluding all Rifles fitted with hair triggers or telescopic sights). Five shots each at 600 and 800 yards. Entrance 10 Rupees.

2. *A Sweepstakes* with Rupees 50 from the fund, for all comers. 5 shots each at 400 yards, in any position. Entrance Rupees 5. The winner to receive two-thirds of the donation and entrances; the second the balance, and the third to save his stakes.

THURSDAY, SECOND DAY, 21ST FEBRUARY.

1. *The Challenge Cup of the Association.*—To be shot for by Members only (Hythe position). Five shots each at 400 yards. Entrance Rupees 10, to be won twice consecutively before becoming the property of the winner.

2. *Enfield Rifles Sweepstakes.*—For all Comers (Hythe position). 3 G. Mohurs from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 5. Four shots each at 200, 500, and 600 yards. Members of the Association only will be supplied with Rifles. Ammunition to be supplied on the ground. Winner to take two-thirds, and second the balance, third save his stake.

SATURDAY, THIRD DAY, 23RD FEBRUARY.

1. *A Silver Medal of the Association.* Entrance Rupees 5. To be given to the highest score, made under the following conditions:—*Distance*—About 120 yards. *Rifles*—Any muzzle-loader, double or single barrelled; to be loaded from the flask. *Time*—Five minutes for single barrels, four minutes for double barrels; to commence at the first shot. Competitors to come loaded, *but not capped*, to the firing point; at the word "Commence" to cap and fire; after each pair of shots to carry his rifle, ammunition, rod, and everything he makes use of in firing, round a post 50 yards off, loading when he likes, but not *capping* until he arrives at the firing point. No assistance in loading or firing to be given by any person to the competitors. *Competitors to enter as often as they wish on payment of an entrance Fee of 5 Rupees.*

2. Time permitting, a *Sweepstakes*. All comers. Any Rifles. 2 Goldmohurs from the fund. Entrance 5 Rupees. Five shots each at 100 yards, standing.

MONDAY, FOURTH DAY, 25TH FEBRUARY.

A Silver Medal of the National Rifle Association.—To be shot for by Members of the Rifle Association of Western India only. Five shots each at 200, 500, and 600 yards. None other than the Government Long Enfield Rifles, and Ammunition, supplied on the ground, to be used. Entrance Rupees 10. This entitles the Winner to compete for H. R. H. the Prince of Wales' £100 prize at Wimbledon this year. Any competitor failing to score 11 points in the aggregate, at 200 and 500 yards' range, shall be excluded from the further competition at 600 yards.

Prizeman's Cup, value Rs. 150.—To be shot for by non-winners of Prizes (who are Members of the Association) at this or any previous meeting. Five shots each at 600 and 800 yards. Any Rifles, any position. Entrance Rs. 5. There must be six entries at least, or the Cup will be withheld.

WEDNESDAY, FIFTH DAY, 27TH FEBRUARY.

The Enfield Rifle Sweepstakes—with Rupees 50 added from the Fund. Open to all Comers. To be shot for only with Government Long Enfield 1853, (vide General Hay's definition published in the Bye Laws) at 300 and 500 yards. 3 shots each in Hythe position. Entrance for N. C. Officers and Marksmen of H. M.'s Regiments Rs. 2, for Privates Re. 1 each, for all others Rs. 5. The Winner to receive two-thirds of the donation and entrances; the 2nd one third, and the 3rd to save his entrance.

SATURDAY, SIXTH DAY, 2ND MARCH.

A Silver Cup, value Rupees 200. All Comers. 4 shots each at 300, 600 and 800 yards. Any Rifle, any position. Entrance Rupees 10.

Another Match will probably be shot for on this day; the particulars of which will be given hereafter.
HENRY GAMBLE,
Director Rifle Association of Western India.
Bombay, 30th January 1867.

NOTICES.

SOMETHING NEW!—THE DIVAN EXCHANGE, No. 5 APOLLO STREET, kept by a White Man and his White Assistants.

To meet a want long felt in Bombay, this Establishment has recently been opened for the benefit of the Public and its Proprietor, and combines
AN AMERICAN RESTAURANT,
AN ICE CREAM SALOON, with
AN ENGLISH COFFEE HOUSE,
where neatness, cleanliness, and wholesomeness are main features.

The Rooms are commodious and centrally located, convenient for both
TRAVELLERS & RESIDENTS,
who can obtain on application properly cooked and tastefully served BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, SUPPERS, and other LIGHT REFRESHMENTS, such as Cold Meats, Fresh Oysters, Sandwiches, Bread and Cheese, &c. &c., together with AMERICAN DRINKS of all descriptions.
SHERBET,
DRAUGHT ALE } or Arf and Arf,
DRAUGHT PORTER }
DRAUGHT CIDER,
DRAUGHT SODA-WATER from Frozen Vaults and Snowey Fountains,
ICE CREAMS, CAKES, FRUIT, and CONFECTIONERY, and many other requisites and conveniences, including STAMPS, best AMERICAN TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c.

The House is supplied with Local and Foreign Papers. Tickets to places of Amusement and information respecting the arrival and departure of Trains and Steamers may also be obtained.

Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST, (IN LIQUIDATION).—CREDITORS of the above Bank are hereby informed that forms of SPECIAL POWERS of ATTORNEY for the purpose of drawing their DIVIDENDS in London are now ready, and may be had on application at the Bank's Offices.
Rampart Row, 6th December 1866.

EASTERN INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS, held on 29th December 1866, the Resolutions passed at the Special General Meeting held on 29th November, viz. "That the Company be wound up voluntarily," and "that A. E. Ashley, Esq., and Heerjee Jehangeer, Esq., be appointed Liquidators," were confirmed.
For the London Asiatic & American Co. (Limited),
A. E. ASHLEY, Joint Manager,
Secretaries and Treasurers Eastern Insurance Company.

WITH reference to the above Advertisement all persons having Claims against the Eastern Insurance Company are requested to send in particulars of same; and all persons indebted to the said Company are desired to pay the respective amount due by them, to the LONDON, ASIATIC, and AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED), Elphinstone Circle, who have been appointed Managers for the Liquidators.
A. E. ASHLEY, } Liquidators,
HEERJEE JEHANGEER, }
Eastern Insurance Company.
Bombay, 9th February 1867.

BY the Ice Ship "HENRY BUCK," from Boston
Ice.
200 Barrels Apples, } To arrive in February.
200 Cases Kerosein Oil, }
For Sale by C. W. SMITH,
Agent for the Tudor Company.

THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE that the ADJOURNED MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY, to consider the Report of the Standing Committee on the Draft Bill to amend Bombay Act II. of 1865, will be held in the Town Hall, on MONDAY the 18th day of February instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely.
C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.
Bombay, Town Hall, 6th February 1867.

MR. ARTHUR HUSON is admitted a PARTNER in our FIRM, and resumes his position in our Bombay and Madras Firms from this date.
ROBINSON BROTHERS.
Liverpool, 1st January 1867.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply of 3,000 Brass of 100 Cubic Feet of SANDSTONE or SAND.

The Sand is to be of a quality suitable for sprinkling over Road Metal to make it bind.

The Sand is to be delivered at the different Metal Depots in the Island as shall from time to time be indicated to the Contractor. The Sand is to be delivered on or before the 30th of April 1867.

Sample Bags of the Sand it is proposed to supply are to be sent in along with each Tender.

Tenders are to be sent in address to "ARTHUR CRAWFORD, Esq., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay."

Tenders will be received up to the 21st instant.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,
RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer to the Municipality.

NOW READY,
SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE WATER CURE
OF
KARLSBAD IN BOHEMIA.
Written expressly for Indian Friends,
BY
CAPTAIN THOYTS,
BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.
Price Rs. 1-8—free by post.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICE.—A thousand TEAK LOGS belonging to the Cochin Government, and now lying in the Timber Depot at Ernacollum, will be put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION on TUESDAY, the 26th February 1867, in lots of 20 Logs at a rate per Candy.

2. The Candy is equal to a Cubic Kole, and the Kole to 28½ English Inches.

3. The contents of each Log will be determined by its actual dimensions without reference to defects of any description, and no allowance will be made for defects.

4. Purchasers will be required to deposit on the day of sale a sum equal to a third of the amounts of their respective purchases, and to pay the remainder on the removal of the Logs.

5. Payment to be made in Rupees or in Notes of the Bank of Madras, Cochin.

6. The Lots to be at the risk of the purchasers from the time they are knocked down to them.

7. The expense of putting the Logs into the Backwater will be defrayed by the Government.

8. The Logs to be cleared away by the 30th April next, in default of which they will be re-sold at the risk and expense of the original purchasers, who will forfeit the amounts of their deposits, and will be held responsible for any loss which may be sustained by the re-sale of the Timber, but will not be entitled to any advantage resulting therefrom.

9. The Auction will commence at noon.
J. S. VERNEDE,
Commercial Agent to the Cochin Government.
Commercial Office, Ernacollum in Cochin, 31st Jan. 1867.

NOTICE—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 2 o'clock P. M. of the 25th February 1867, and not later, for the supply by Contract of the Articles specified in the Schedules named in the following list.

Forms of Tenders and Copies of Schedules, together with any other information appertaining thereto, can be obtained at the Office of the Municipal Storekeeper between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

The Tenders must show a rate for each and every Article comprised in the Schedule or Schedules tendered for.

Parties may tender for the Articles comprised in one or more Schedules, but not for portions only of such Schedules.

Each Tender must be accompanied by the requisite Deposit, and must be superscribed as "Tender for Schedule No. ——."

No reason will be assigned for rejecting any Tender. The Deposits of the unsuccessful Tenderers will be returned.

LIST.

Details.	Period for which contract is to last.	When and to whom supplies are to be delivered	Quantity deliverable and specific time of delivery	Amount of Deposit to be lodged with the Tender	Quality of supply.
				Rs.	
Schedule No. 1. For the supply of Iron Works or Hardware, &c.	From 16th March to 31st December 1867.	At the Municipal Stores or as may be otherwise ordered in the Requisitions and within the time specified therein.	Such quantity as may be required from time to time and within the time specified.	2,000	Unexceptionable.
Schedule No. 2. For the supply of Leather Articles, &c.				50	
Schedule No. 3. For the supply of Timber, Wood Works, &c.				500	
Schedule No. 4. For the supply of Baskets, Bamboo, Canes, &c.				100	
Schedule No. 5. For the supply of Buckets Wooden, &c.				25	
Schedule No. 6. For the supply of Oil, Cocoanut &c.				100	
Schedule No. 7. For the supply of Drugs, &c.				100	
Schedule No. 8. For the supply of Brooms, Dates, &c.				100	
Schedule No. 9. For the supply of Tin, ware, &c.				100	
Schedule No. 10. For the supply of Chunam, Sand, &c.				100	
Schedule No. 11. For the supply of Cloth, &c.				25	
Schedule No. 12. For the supply of Charcoal, &c.				100	
Schedule No. 13. For the supply of Stones, &c.				100	
Schedule No. 14. For the supply of Bricks, &c.				500	
Schedule No. 15. For the supply of Badges, Brass, Plates, &c.				100	
Schedule No. 16. For the supply of Stationery, &c.				200	

A. T. CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Bombay, 9th February 1867.

NOTICES.

NEW GOODS.—MESSRS. WATSON & Co. beg to announce the arrival of a large assortment of the newest goods, in their various departments.

The latest styles in Parisian Bonnets—and also in Straw and Crinoline, untrimmed.

Richly embroidered Drap de France Mantles, Paletots, and Jackets, rich Lyons Silks in all the new colours.

New French Muslins, Cambrics, Lamas, Alpacas, Mohairs, in all the fashionable styles; also Warm Dresses and Skirts for ladies going home.

Plain and Striped Winceys, Wool Tartans, French Merinoes, Woolen, Cotton, Thread, and Silk Hosiery, NEW KID GLOVES and French Boots and Shoes of every kind.

WEDDING, MOURNING, MILLINERY, and DRESSMAKING orders, generally, promptly executed.

In the Gentlemen's Department a large stock has just been opened of New Trouserings of the very latest fashions PURCHASED OF THE MANUFACTURERS; also new Silk Shirtings fine, soft, all Wool, Silk and Wool, and Cashmere Flannels and Tweeds for Shirts, Pyjamas, Sleeping and Travelling Suits.
J. & W. WATSON & Co.,—Military Tailors, Bombay.

ARGYLL COLLEGE,
52 NOTTING HILL SQUARE,
AND
3 CLIFTON TERRACE, NOTTING HILL, LONDON.

Principal—Mr. Wm. D. Harvey, F. R. G. S.,
Assisted by eminent Professors and efficient Resident Masters.

Reference is kindly permitted to
GEORGE HYDE, Esq., Bombay.
H. DEAR, Esq., } Monghyr, Bengal.
A. CHRISTIAN, Esq., }

Prospectuses with full particulars may be obtained at the *Bombay Gazette* Office or on application to the Referees.

BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE Co. (LIMITED).—The EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING, called for SATURDAY next the 9th instant, is unavoidably POSTPONED till WEDNESDAY the 20th instant, to admit of the Reports and Accounts being circulated prior to the Meeting which will be held for the following purposes:—

To receive the Report of the Directors and to pass the Accounts to the end of the year.

To consider the present financial position of the Company, and, if necessary, to pass Resolutions authorizing the Directors to mortgage the property of the Company, to issue Debentures, or to use such other means as may be practicable for raising money on the property of the Company, to discharge the pressing liabilities of the Company, or if considered desirable to pass Resolutions for the winding up of the Company either in the High Court under the supervision of the High Court or voluntarily, as the case may be.
By order,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.
Meadow Street, Bombay, 7th February 1867.

TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED)—NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held on the Company's Premises, 24 Rampart Row, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 16th day of February 1867, at 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—
1st.—To receive the Report and Accounts to 30th September 1866.
2nd.—To declare a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors.
4th.—To elect Auditors.
By order of the Board,
H. HIBBERT, Acting Secretary.
4th February 1867.

NOTICE.—We are in receipt of the following NEW GOODS:—

LADIES'.

Black Kid Boots.
„ Patent do.

GENTLEMEN'S.

The Prince of Wales' Boot in Morocco.
„ Prince Alfred Boot in do.
„ University do. Kid.
„ Havanna do. do.
„ Chelsea do. Calfskin.
„ Kid with Patent Golosh Boot, Dress.
„ „ Enamelled do. Walking.
Do. Imitation Balmoral do.
High Levant Morocco Boot.
Shoes in all the above materials.
Racket Shoes with India Rubber Soles.
Slippers, in great variety.

CHILDREN'S.

Boots in Patent and Cashmere.
Shoes in Patent Straps.
TERMS—CASH.
G. NICOLL & Co.,
No. 24, Meadow Street, next door to Messrs. Treacher & Co.

BYCULLA OIL MILLS.—Raw Linseed Oil Rs. 2-5, Boiled Linseed Oil Rs. 2-9 per Imperial Gallon, delivered at the Mills. Quantities under 50 Gallons charged extra.
At ROGERS & Co.'s Works, Byculla.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on pucka built Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents to Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

COORLA SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held on SATURDAY the 23rd February 1867, at 3 P. M., at the Offices of MESSRS. B. & A. HORMARJEE, Elphinstone Circle:

BUSINESS.

1st To receive the Report of the Directors.
2nd. The Statement of Accounts and Audited Balance Sheet made up to 31st December 1866.
3rd. And to transact such other business as shall be presented at the Meeting in the Report of the Directors.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN SYKES, Manager.

JUDSON'S ANILINE DYES. In Crystals, Powder, or Liquid. Packed in Bottles, 1 and 2 ozs., or Jars, 1 and 2 lbs. each.

NAMES OF COLOURS.

Magenta.	Roseine.	Fuchsine.	Violet.
Purple.	Crimson.	Mauve.	Blue.
Green.	Canary.	Orange.	Yellow.
Phosphine.	Scarlet.	Red.	Ultramarine.
Brown.	Black.	Regina.	Soluble Blue.

The majority of our Dyes are entirely *soluble* in boiling water, and will dye without the addition of other ingredients.

The above may be procured through any London Merchant, or of the Popriotors,
DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
19a, Coleman Street, London.
N. B.—Be sure and write for JUDSON'S Dyes.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Eastern Financial Association (Limited) and in the matter of Act XIX. of 1857.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Honorable Sir Joseph Arnould has appointed Wednesday the 27th day of February next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at his Chamber in the Court House, to proceed with the Settlement of the List of Contributories of the abovenamed Company. Copies of all affidavits intended to be used at the hearing and grounds of objections if any of the contributories should be left at the office of the undersigned on or before Saturday the 20th day of February next.—Dated the 1st day of February 1867.
CRAWFORD AND HURRELL,
Attorneys for the Official Liquidators.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST (IN LIQUIDATION).—A DIVIDEND of TEN SHILLINGS in the POUND having been declared by the OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR of this Bank, Creditors in the China Loan and holders of Drafts are hereby informed that the above Dividend in respect of their Claims is payable in London on and after 19th instant. Creditors who have not already sent Powers of Attorney are requested to apply at the Bank's Office for forms of same to enable their representatives in London to draw their Dividends. Creditors who have not Agents in London to act for them are requested to apply personally at the Bank's Office here, where arrangements can be made for collecting their Dividends.

Claims of Local Depositors will most probably be settled here, of which further Notice will be given.
A. J. HUNTER,
J. BEATTIE,
Official Liquidators Bombay Branch, and Attorneys for William Hopkins Holyland, Official Liquidator for the Court of Chancery.
Bombay, 11th February 1867.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,
BOMBAY AND LOCLE (SWITZERLAND).

WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c. &c.,
Remington's Building, Elphinstone Circle.

Gold Prize Medals were awarded to their Swiss head firm for highly finished Watches at the International Exhibitions of New York; London in 1851; Paris in 1855; Berne (Switzerland) in 1857; Porto (Portugal) in 1865.

An extensive and well selected Stock is now on view at their lately opened premises, and consists of the following:—

Beautiful Gold and Silver Watches of all descriptions, sizes, and prices, for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates and keeping correct time.

Superior Jewellery of great variety, as Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Guard and Albert Chains, Earrings, Scarf and Finger Rings, Lockets, Seals, Sleeve Links, Shirt Studs, Soletaire Buttons, Breast-pins, &c. &c. &c.

English, American, and French Clocks; Palanquin and Alarm Clocks; Musical Boxes; Silver-plated Ware; Bronze and Flower Ornaments; Mechanical Toys; Stereoscopes and Views for ditto; Pocket Knives of every description with Tortoise Shell and Pearl Handles; Cheroot Cases; Meerschaum Pipes and Cigar Holders; Card Cases; Silver and Ivory Snuff-boxes; Morocco and Ivory Portmonnae; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Companions; Morocco Travelling Bags; Fancy Inkstands; Photographic Albums and Fancy Photographs; Fans; Superior Paris Perfumery; Riding, Hunting and Driving Whips; Walking Sticks; Pocket Books; Opera and Occular Glasses; Oil Paintings; Letter Balances; Brushes of all kinds; Rifles (Revolving), Revolvers, Fowling Pieces, and an immense variety of other useful and fancy articles.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c. &c. carefully repaired.

Orders from Outstations promptly attended to.

NOTICES.

TOOL CHESTS.—Strong polished Oak Carpenters' TOOL CHESTS, fitted with strong Brass Handles and Lock and Key, the Tools all of the best Sheffield Steel.

No. 1 size with 2 Drawers.—Rs. 70—containing

2 Saws.	2 Planes.	1 Mallet.
6 Chisels.	4 Gouges.	1 Guage.
1 Compass (winged.)	1 Draw Knife.	1 Glue Pot and Brush.
	3 Turn Screws.	
1 Oil Stone.	2 Hammers.	4 Files.
1 Square.	2 Spoke Shaves.	1 Axe.
1 Auger.	1 Bed Wrench.	6 Brad Awls.
1 Saw set.	1 Chalk line and Reel.	3 Punches.
1 Rule.		1 Pincers.
2 Pliers.	6 Gimlets.	1 Marking Awl.

FURNITURE.

No. 2 size with 1 Drawer—Rs. 50—containing

2 Saws.	1 Axe.	2 Hammers.
1 Rule.	1 Mallet.	1 Pincers.
6 Gimlets.	6 Brad Awls.	6 Chisels.
4 Gouges.	4 Files.	1 Oil Stone.
2 Punches.	1 Marking Awl.	3 Turn Screws.
1 Saw set.	2 Spoke Shaves.	1 Square.
1 Pliers.	1 Compass.	1 Plane.
1 Guage.	1 Glue Pot and Brush.	1 Draw Knife.
1 Cutting Punch.		

FURNITURE.
Terms—Cash with orders.
7 & 8 Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

TUMBLER, CLARET GLASS, WINE GLASS, and CUP COVERS of GERMAN SILVER, richly electro silvered, in Plain and Fluted Patterns.

Each Pattern is manufactured in three sizes, and each article is fitted with an under rim to prevent the Cover from slipping off.

First, or Large size—For Tumblers, Rummers, Breakfast Cups, Squat Champagne Glasses, &c. &c.

Second, or Medium size—For Claret Glasses, Ale Glasses, Long Champagne Glasses, Tea Cups, &c. &c.

Third, or Small size—For Wine Glasses, Liquer Glasses, Coffee Cups, &c. &c.

Price of the Plain Pattern.
First size, Rs. 2-4 each. Second size, Rs. 1-12. Third size, Rs. 1.

Price of the Fluted Pattern.
First size, Rs. 2-8 each. Second size, Rs. 2. Third size, Rs. 1-4.
7 & 8 Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

WE are in receipt of the following NEW GOODS and FRESH STOCK:—
PRISMATIC COMPASSES with Stands.
TRACING CLOTH.
CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.
COLOURED PHOTOGRAPHS.
PIANO FORTES.
HARMONIUMS.
PORTALE ICE MACHINES.
CASH & DEED BOXES.
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
MORDAN'S GOLD PENCIL CASES.
GENTLEMEN'S TOOL CHESTS.
MAGNETO-ELECTRIC MACHINES.
ICE SAFES AND REFRIGERATORS.
BAND INSTRUMENTS.
STATIONERY CABINETS.
MORDAN'S DESPATCH BOXES.
LETTER SCALES WITH INDIAN AND ENGLISH WEIGHTS.
CHURCH SERVICES.
Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

CONTINUOUS ICE MACHINES.—For the manufacture of pure, untainted Ice.

The Patentees have introduced such improvements in the solidity of the Apparatus, that it may now be pronounced *perfect in every respect.*

The Boiler is now made in solid Galvanized Iron, and for all practical purposes is indestructible.

The principle in Physics "that [illegible] passing from its liquid to its aeriform state has the power of borrowing the heat from surrounding bodies" is in this Machine so admirably brought into practice, that an intense cold many degrees below the freezing point of Fahrenheit is produced in the block of pure Ice made by this improved Apparatus.

The only expense connected with the production of Ice is about half an anna for each operation, producing about four pounds of Ice, as no chemicals are required.

Price complete in two cases, with instructions, Rs.

Size of case 1—Length 2 feet 10 inches, breadth 2 feet 4 inches, depth 14 inches.

Size of case 2—Length 2 feet, breadth 14 inches, depth

A smaller size for making about 2lbs. of Ice at each operation Rs. 175 are daily expected to arrive.

Full instructions for working the Machine supplied to

The only expense incurred in each operation is about half an anna for fuel, wood, charcoal being preferable.

Constituents are respectfully informed that CASH must accompany all orders. SOUNDY & Co.
7 and 8, Rampart Row, Bombay.

SELLING OFF.—The undersigned begs to notify, that he is selling his present STOCK of BOOTS, SHOES, &c., for CASH only, at a reduction of 20 per cent to make room for a large supply daily expected.
R. PARTRIDGE.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—Just landed the following Paints, &c. by Blundell, Spence & Co.
Best White Lead in 28 lbs. and 56 lbs. Kegs.
„ Red do. 56 lbs. Kegs.
„ Black Paint in 7 lbs. do.
„ English Boiled Linseed Oil in 5 Gallon Drums.
„ Do. Linseed Oil in do. do.
„ Turpentine in 10 Gallon Drums.
„ Black Japan.
„ Copal Body Varnish.
„ Carriage do.
„ Oak do.
„ Gold size do.
TREACHER & Co. (Ld.)

THE undersigned respectfully beg to inform the public of Bombay that they have arrived from Germany with a batch of SINGING-BIRDS, consisting of *Canary Birds, Goldfinches, Thrushes, Nightingales, Blackbirds*, &c., and beg to invite bird fanciers to an early inspection.

The Birds being all the thorough-bred, the undersigned hope to be supported by the liberal patronage of the public. A large assortment of Fancy Cages on hand. Bird Seed can also be supplied.
SCHUPPE AND BRANDMULLER,
Meadow Street, next to Messrs. Rosselet & Co.

OVERLAND CHEESE, BACON, AND HAM.—The late Cattle Plague having subsided, we are enabled to reduce the price of the above as under:—

Albert and Double Gloster Cheese, weighing from 30 to 40 lbs. each, (*suitable for Messes*)	...at Rs. 1 4	per lb.
Chedder, Berkeley, Somerset and Pine, varying from 7 to 12 lbs.	...at „ 1 4	„
Stilton, from 9 to 12 lbs.	...at „ 1 6	„
Wiltshire Bacon in cut	...at „ 1 4	„
York and Wiltshire Hams	...at „ 1 4	„

These are imported in canvass with Sugar and Salt.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

DECCAN COTTON CLEANING COMPANY (IN LIQUIDATION).—FOR PRIVATE SALE, the GINNING MACHINERY and FACTORIES belonging to the above Company at Julgaum, Khamgaum, and Budnaira.

Particulars can be obtained and offers received at 27, Meadow Street.

L'EXTINCTEUR, a new Patent Portable FIRE ENGINE. Price from Rs. 60 to Rs. 140. No Merchant's Office, Bank, or Godown should be without one of these useful inventions.

They can be seen in operation on a day's notice.

The undersigned beg to intimate that their new season's stock is now to hand, comprising—
Bar and Plate Iron.
Steel, Files, Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Piping.
Boiler Fittings, Steam, Water and Gas Cocks.
Steam Engines, Steam and Hand Pumps.
Steam and Hand Cranes.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron.
Price Lists now ready and will be forwarded on application to FLETCHER and MITCHELL
Metal Mart, Bore Bunder 15th October 1866.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATION

The Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS, having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of Advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices, Advertisements, or Placards, at all or any of the Stations along either of the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also especially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language) should find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a lucrative means of extending their business. By the latest published returns the number of passengers by the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway in the week ending 17th November was 29,087; and on the G. I. P. Railway for the week ending 25th November the number was 57,05

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the *Bombay Gazette Press.*

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, which they wish their Placards posted, and may advert for any period that may be agreed on. The charges ha been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encour Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means offered of making announcements known to the publi

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application The Manager Bombay Gazette Press.
Bombay Gazette Press, 2nd January 1867.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

The Share Market has again been quiet, very few transactions having taken place. The prices of all descriptions are merely nominal at our quotations.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

200,000	5,000	3,000	....	Bombay Ship Co.	1,700
250,000	1,300	2,000	26	B. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co.	No quotations.
50,000	1,000	1,000	.....	Bombay Landing & Shipping Co	1,015 per share.
200,000	5,000	1,500	....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co.	850 to 900
150,000	4,000	2,500	....	Princess of W. Ship Co.	
150,000	500	500	..	Viegas Patent Slip & Foundry Co.	225 per share.
		1,000	....	Union Shipping Co Limited	No quotations.
....	.....	1,000	.....	Western India Ship Co.	

EXCHANGE.

On.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	4 months' sight	1s. 11 9/16d. nominal.
Do. Credits	4 Do. do.	1s. 11⅞d.
Do. Documents	4 Do. do.	2s. to 2s. 0 3/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 to 100¼.
do	20 days' sight	99¾.
Do.	60 Do. do	98¾.
Madras	30 Do. do	1 dis.
Gidoa	Demand	100 nominal.
China House Bills	60 days sight	217.

RATES OF DISCOUNT.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities ... 6 per cent.
Mercantile Bills ... 9 do.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities ... 6 per cent.
Mercantile Bills ... 9 do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs. Transfer Loans ... Rs. 88¾
" " Sicca " Loan 1832-33 ... " 92
" " Co.'s " " 1835-36 }
" " " " " 1842-43 } " 99
" " " " " 1854-55 }
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan 1856-57 ... " 104¾
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55 ... " 103
Five and a half per cent. ... 110¼

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each ... Rs. 10-6 at 10-7.
Bank of England Notes ... " 10-4
Spanish Dollars ... " 225
Carolus ... " 226
Mexican Dollars ... " 220
German Crowns ... " 210
Five-Franc Pieces ... " 224
Bar Silver ... " 105
Gold Leaf ... " 16-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English ... " 16-4

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 13TH FEBRUARY.

The Cotton Market closed as under to-day:—

OLD.

PER CANDY.

Dharwar Sawgined ... 287 to 290
Dholera ... } 250 to 270
Bhownuggur ... }
Surat ... } 245 to 250
Broach ... }
Oomrawuttee ... } 245 to 250
[illegible] ... }
Khandeish ... } 215 to 230
[illegible] ... }
Comptah ... 280 to 285
[illegible] ... 270 to 275
[illegible] ... 200 to 220

NEW.

Oomrawuttee ... } 285 to 290
[illegible] ... }
Khandeish ... } 275 to 280
[illegible] ... }
Dholera ... } 300 to 305
Bhownuggur ... }
[illegible] ... 308 to 310
Broach ... 295 to 300

Ready Sales, ... 800 Candies.
For Future Delivery. 1,300 to 1,400 Candies.
Market quiet.

The following statistics of the bullion trade are compiled up to the latest date for which the Custom House Returns are available:—

BULLION MEMORANDUM.

IMPORTS.

For the week ending 24th *December* 1866.

	Gold Bullion and Coin	Silver Bullion & Coin
From African Coast	800	1,868
" Persian Gulf	......	13,000
" Persian Gulf Steamer.	2,100	4,015
" Singapore	......	16,900
" Cutch	2,875	32,890
" Malabar British	......	1,857
" South Canara	......	2,100
" Concan British	......	2,501
Total for the week	5,775	74,631
Previously imported in the year 1866	4,19,24,905	12,77,54,631
Total from 1st Jan. to 24th December 1866	4,19,30,680	12,78,29,262
Ditto 1865	3,94,85,965	4,88,08,445
Increase Rupees	24,44,715	7,90,20,817

EXPORTS.

	Gold Bullion and Coin.	Silver Bullion & Coin.
To Cutch	6,000	5,000
" Concan British	8,185	31,473
" Guzerat British	......	10,500
" Singapore	......	2,000
" Persian Gulf Steamer	......	20,000
" Kurrachee Steamer	2,500	92,950
" Malabar British	5,190	73,056
" South Canara	8,810	95,625
" North Canara	3,850	1,44,650
Total for the week	34,535	4,75,254
Previously exported in the year 1866	1,15,92,003	3,24,82,868
Total from 1st Jan. to 24th Dec. 1866	1,16,26,538	3,29,58,122
Ditto 1865	89,93,466	3,96,61,023
Increase Rupees	26,33,072 Decr.	67,02,901

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 13.

Blake, Assistant Surgeon J. F., Medical Staff, on duty, from Poona.
Good, Lieut. F., 45th Foot, on duty, from Poona.
Westropp, Lieut. Colonel R. M., Poona Horse, on duty, to Seroor.
Speedy, Surgeon R., 45th Foot, on sick leave, from Poona.
Turner, Lieut. S. G., Royal Artillery, on duty, from Surat.
Jacob, Lieut. G. A., Staff Corps, on duty, from Deesa.
Fife, Lieut. Colonel, Royal Engineers, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Wallace, Lieut. Colonel H., Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Macauley, Major G. M., Sind Horse, on medical certificate, from Jacobabad.
Skinner, Major General, Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 13.

Lyons, Major E. W., Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England.
Good, Lieut. F., 45th Foot, on duty, to England.
Hutchinson, Major Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to Europe.
Jacob, Lieut. G. A., Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.
Fife, Lieut.-Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Khandeish.
Ford, Captain A. J., 1st Royals, on duty, to England.
Blake, Assistant Surgeon J., Medical Staff, on duty, to Poona.
Colston, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Establishment, on sick leave, to Europe.
Macauley, Major G. W., Staff Corps, on medical certificate to England.
Johnston, Surgeon T. P., 26th Regiment N. I., to rejoin to Baroda.
Fenton, Captain F. A., Medical Staff, on medical certificate, to Europe.
Gray, Lieut.-Colonel W. B., Bombay Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England.
Davies, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty to England.
Davies, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, to England.
Hooper, Lieut. W. W., 4th M. Light Cavalry, on medical certificate, to Europe.
Maclean, Veterinary Surgeon D., Royal Artillery, on duty to Ahmedabad.
Lane, Captain and Brevet Major P., 21st Hussars, on duty to England.
Curzon, Captain N. S., Royal Artillery, on duty, to England.
Birch, Lieut. V., 9th Regiment N. I., on leave, to Dhoolia.
Kempt, Lieut. Colonel, 103rd Foot, on medical certificate, to England.
Somerville, Col., Royal Artillery, on duty, to Ahmedabad.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 12th February 1867.

Lieut C. H. Coles, Staff Corps, is attached to do duty with the 9th Regiment N. I.

Assistant Surgeon Becher, Royal Horse Artillery, is appointed to the medical charge of a detachment of Invalids about to embark for England in the British ship *Cowasjee Jehangeer* at Kurrachee.

Lieut. F. S. Leacock, General List, Commanding No. 4 company Sappers and Miners, has passed the examination required by G. O. C. No. 30, 10th January 1866.

Lieut. H. S Tandy, General List, Officiating Quarter Master 16th Regiment N. I., has passed the examination required by G. O. C. No. 30, 10th January 1866.

The following appointments are made:—

27th Regiment or 1st Belooch Regiment—Captain G. F. Hogg, to be second in command, vice Nicholetts.

29th Regiment or 2nd Belooch Regiment—Captain Nicholetts is confirmed in the appointment of Commandant, and Captain A. P. Davis, as second in command. Captain Galloway Staff Corps to be Wing Officer.

Lieut. L. F. Heath, having passed the prescribed examination for the appointment of Aide-de-Camp, is confirmed in the appointment of Aide-de-Camp to Major General Heath, Commanding Sind Division of the Army.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Lieut. F. T. Goad, 45th Foot, is directed to proceed to England at the public expense for the purpose of going through a course of training at the School of Musketry.

This Officer is available for duty with troops.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

FEB.
13 Euphrates (s) ... Avern ... Persian Gulf.
Kurrachee (s) ... Cottier ... Kurrachee, Feb. 10.

DEPARTURES.

FEB.
13 Alaric ... Theakston ... Liverpool.
Krishna ... Lemon ... Jodda & Hoodeda.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s S. S. *Madras*, J. Joyner, bound to Aden and Suez
Ship *Trafalgar*, E. Stacpool, bound to London via Kurrachee.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *Merrie England*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Duleep Singh*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Sawney Clinton* for Liverpool.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR NEW-YORK DIRECT.

THE fine fast sailing Ship "MAY QUEEN," A 1, 7 years, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will have a quick despatch. For Freight or Passage apply to Captain FENNIE or to MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Sassoon Buildings, Apollo Street.

A FRESH SUPPLY of handsomely fitted Ladies' and Gentlemen's CUTLERY CASES on sale by TREACHER & Co. (Ld.), Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

A FRESH SUPPLY of No. 1 MANILLA CIGARS, No. 2 MANILLA CIGARS, and CHEROOTS of first class quality, on sale by TREACHER & Co. (Ld.), Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

A FRESH SUPPLY of Epps' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA and Grimwade's DESSICATED MILK on sale by TREACHER & Co. (Ld.), Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

A FRESH SUPPLY of Wills' BIRDS' EYE and other TOBACCOS, imported Overland, on sale by TREACHER & Co. (Ld.), Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

A FRESH SUPPLY of Bishop's GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE of MAGNESIA, imported Overland, on sale by TREACHER & Co (Ld.), Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

A FRESH SUPPLY of Comman's celebrated ARECA NUT TOOTH PASTE, on sale by TREACHER & Co. (Ld.), Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

AN ASSORTMENT of Ladies' and Gentlemen's TRAVELLING TRUNKS and PORTMANTEAUS, on sale by TREACHER & Co. (Ld.), Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

A FRESH SUPPLY of Rimmel's delicately perfumed TOILET SOAPS, Honey, Almond, Rose, &c &c. on sale by TREACHER & Co. (Ld.), Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

AKBAR COTTON PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).

અકબાર કાતન પરેચ કુંમપની (લીમીટેડ.)

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at 3 P. M., on THURSDAY, 21st instant, at the Office of the Company, No. 7, Church Street, Bombay, for the purposes following, viz:—

1. To appoint Secretaries and Treasurers in the room of the present Secretaries and Treasurers, Messrs. Muncherjee Jamsetjee and Sons, who have tendered their resignation of such Office.

2. To elect Directors in place of Mr. Burjorjee Muncherjee and Nusserwanjee Muncherjee, resigned, and Mr. Alladinbhoy Hubibbhoy, disqualified.

By order of the Directors.

Bombay, February, 1867.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.—On MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 P. M., HEERALALL & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of HAJEE ALLY MAHOMED BIN HAJEE AHMED, all that piece or parcel of Government Land or Ground, with a Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling-house or Range of Buildings standing thereon, situate at Khandia Tank Street, without the Fort of Bombay; and bounded on the East by Goolam Mohideen Soobadar Street, on the West by the Property of Deojee Bhiccajee Mistry, on the North by Khandia Tank Street, and on the South by the Property of Moosajee Luckmonjee Borah, and containing by admeasurement 414 square yards, be the same little more or less, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under Nos. 2536 and 2070, and assessed under No. 5

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned. HEERALALL & Co.,
6, Rampart Row, 13th February 1867. Auctioneers.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—CONTRACT FOR COVERED COTTON WAGONS.—The Agent of the G. I. P. Railway is prepared to receive Tenders for the construction of 500 Covered Cotton Wagons, the Company supplying the Iron Work.

Persons tendering must specify the price per Wagon. The Wagons will have to be built in the neighbourhood of Byculla as the Iron Work arrives from England, and no claim will be entertained for any delays that may arise in delivering the Iron Work.

Specifications and Forms of Tender, on which only Tenders will be received, can be had, and a Pattern can be seen, on application at the Office of the Locomotive Superintendent, Byculla.

Tenders sealed up and marked "Tenders for Covered Cotton Wagons" must be lodged at this Office by 1st March 1867.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the party to whom the Contract is given will have to give Security to the amount of Rupees 25,000.

Company's Offices, Bombay, 13th February 1867.

GAZETTE STEAM PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

The Proprietor of the BOMBAY GAZETTE, having made large additions to the Stock in Trade, is prepared to execute all kinds of Typographic and Lithographic Printing with the greatest despatch.

Show Boards designed in Colours and Gold, and adapted for exhibition at Railway Stations.
Ball Programmes of the newest designs.
Bills of lading.
Bills of Exchange.
Bankers' and Merchants' Cheques.
Circulars and every description of Commercial and other Printing.
Plans, Maps, &c., Lithographed in as many colours as may be required.
Account Books of all kinds Printed, Paged, Ruled, and Bound.
Advertisements received for Indian Travellers' Guide.
Contracts entered into for advertising at the Railway Stations of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

Parties who have contracted with the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette Press* for the privilege of placing placards at the Stations of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railway Companies, are requested to forward their Placards to the Manager *Bombay Gazette Press* that arrangements may be completed for having the same suspended at the Stations agreed upon.

A number of Placards has been already received but are delayed until others in course of preparation have been sent in.

Bombay Gazette Press, 7th January 1867.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

THURSDAY, 14TH FEBRUARY,
SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.

FOR THE FIRST TIME
THE COMIC OPERA DON PASQUALE,
BY DONIZETTI.

Norina ... Madame Bouche.
Ernesto ... Sigr. Pizzioli.
Doctor Malatesta ... " Reina.
Don Pasquale ... " Polani.
Notare ... " Sforzani.

AFTER WHICH
THE GRAND FANTASTIC BALLET
"IDA RAPITA."

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle, Single ... Rs. 10
" " Double ... " 15
Stalls ... " 5
Gallery ... " 2

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

SIGNORA GIUDITTA COLOMBO

begs most respectfully to invite the Public to attend the Theatre (Grant Road), on SATURDAY the 16th instant, the day set apart by the Management for her Benefit.

PROGRAMME.

Don Pasquale di Corneto, an eccentric old Bachelor ... SIGR. POLANI.

Ernesto, his Nephew and Heir (in love with Norina) ... SIG. PIZZIOLI.

Doctor Malatesta, Medical adviser of Don Pasquale, but friend of Ernesto ... SIG. REINA.

Norina, a young widow of poor but virtuous family, in love with Ernesto ... MADAME BOUCHE.

GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

THURSDAY, 14TH,
POSITIVELY THE
FAREWELL AND LAST PERFORMANCE
IN BOMBAY.

PROFESSOR VANEK'S
MAGICAL THEATRE, ESPLANADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 15TH FEBRUARY.

NE PLUS ULTRA EXPERIMENTS OF MODERN WITCHCRAFT AND SLEIGHT-OF-HAND.

THE MIRACULOUS ORACLE OF DELHI.

A most astonishing exhibition. The Oracle consisting solely of a human head, which at once answers any questions put to it. It speaks and imitates all the movements of the human organism exactly as if it were alive.

GRAND AND SURPRISING OPTICAL REPRESENTATION,
BY
MEANS OF A HYDRO-OXYGEN GAS APPARATUS.
Views in America, France, Italy, Holland, Scotland, Greece, Rome, &c. &c.

GRAND COMIC AND LAUGHABLE MUSEUM.

BRILLIANT CHANGES OF COLOURS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class ... Rs. 4
Second Class ... " 2
Gallery ... " 1
First Class, Reserved Chairs ... " 5
Private Boxes (Admitting 4) ... " 20

Tickets for Children under 8 years, for First and Second Class, and Gallery, half price.

First Class numbered Chairs and Private Boxes may be secured at the Magical Theatre on the day of Performance from 11 to 5.

Doors open at 8½ o'clock. Performance to commence at a quarter to 9. JOHN WESSELY, Manager.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS,

THE SECOND EDITION
OF THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
FOR FEBRUARY,
WILL BE
READY IN A FEW DAYS.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTENTS:—

Map.
Contents.
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction
RAILWAY TIME TABLES:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Scinde Railway
Punjaub Railway
East Indian Railway
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway
Indian Branch Railway
Madras Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES:—
P. and O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla
India General Steam Navigation Company
DAK COMPANIES:—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts
North Western Dak Company
Dund's Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsur Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company
Commercial Transport Association Company
Deccan Horse Dak
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA.
SCALE OF FARES FOR SHIGRAMS, BUGGIES, &c. IN BOMBAY.
SCALE OF FARES FOR BOATS FOR BOMBAY HARBOUR.

The Map shows the Railways, Railway Stations, Roads, Lines of Internal Navigation, &c.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette Press*.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS

RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "CARNATIC."

	Rs.	A.
Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide for Jan. 1867.	3	0
Photographic News Almanac for 1867.	0	12
British Journal of Photography Almanac for 1867	0	8
Fun Almanac, 2 annas. Punch's Almanac.	0	4
The Dublin Review for Jan. 1867	4	8
Braithwaite's Retrospect of Medicine. Vol 54	4	8
Ranking's Abstract of the Medical Sciences. Vol. 44.	4	12
Cornhill Magazine. Vol July to Dec. 1866	5	12
Once a Week, ——— ditto	5	12
Family Friend, ——— ditto	2	12
London Journal, ——— ditto	3	8
Reynolds's Miscellany,— ditto	3	0
Chambers's Journal. Vol. for 1866	6	12
The Leisure Hour, ——— ditto	5	4
Medical Times, July to Dec. 1866, unbound	12	0
The Lancet, ——— ditto ——— ditto	12	0
The Scottish Chiefs. By Miss Jane Porter	0	8
Dicken's Little Dorrit. Vol. 1	1	8
Mackay's Lexicon of Freemasonry. 3rd Edn. By D. Campbell, S. P. R. S. 32nd degree &c.	5	12
Puniana: or, thoughts wise and other-wise. Now newly told by the Hon. H. Rowley. 100 designs. Rs. 5½ and	6	8
Yesterday and to-day in India. By S. L. Blanchard.	8	0
Les-Contes Drolatiques, by Balzac. (In French.) Illustrated by Gustave Dore	9	0
Cerise: a tale of the last century. By W. Melville.	4	8
Penny Readings in Prose and Verse	0	12
Dictionary of Everyday Difficulties in Reading, Writing, and Speaking the English Language	1	8
The Three Little Friends. 20 pictures by O. Pietsch.	2	0
Sketches by Seymour. The book of country sports, whims, and oddities	9	0
Anthony Trollope's Tales of all Countries	2	0
——— Castle Richmond	2	0
Market Harborough. By W. Melville	2	0
Engineer's, Architect's, and Contractor's Pocket Book, 1867	4	8
Scott's Poetical Works—Globe edition	2	12
——— Novels, Vol. 2. The Pirate	3	8
Nystrom's Engineer's Pocket Book. New edn.	5	12
Storey on the Law of Partnership	21	0
Alford's How to Study the New Testament	2	12
Fisher's Young Man's Best Companion	2	0
Plays.—Leah. Time tries all. Aurora Floyd. Miriam's Crime. Bride of Lammermoor. Fair Rosamond. Naomi. Medea. Parents and Guardians. Used up. Luke the labourer. Colleen Bawn.—Each	0	8
Henry's Glossary of Scientific Terms	2	12
Stanley's History of Birds	2	12
Baker's The Day and the Hour	3	8
Smith's Law of Contracts	12	0
Hoppus's Timber Measurer	2	12
London Labour &c. Vol. IV	0	0
Beasley's Book of Prescriptions	4	8
Chavasse's Advice to a Wife	2	0
——— Mother	2	0
Aunt Louisa's Sunday Picture Book	3	12
——— Picture Gift Book	3	12
Routledge's Good Child's Coloured Picture Book	3	12
Gleig's History of England	1	8
Lockhart's History of Napoleon	3	12
Habits of Good Society	2	12
Good Stories for 1861 and 1865. Each	3	12
Gordon's Army Hygiene	15	0
Parkes's ——— ditto	12	0
Hardwich's Photographic Chemistry, last edn	5	12
Miss Copley's work on Knitting, &c. &c.	2	4
Hurst's Architectural Surveyor's Handbook	3	12
Pitman's Phonographic Teacher	0	8
——— Reporter's Companion	2	0
——— Manual	1	2
——— Phrase Book	1	8
Routledge's British Spelling Book	0	12
Reading without tears	2	0
Cassell's Book of Family Prayers	5	12
Fletcher's ditto ditto	21	0
Livingstone's Travels in Africa	4	8
Palgrave's Travels in Central Asia, 2 vols	21	0
Grant's Walk across Africa	11	4
De Chaillu's Travels in Africa	15	12
Ploon's Manual of Military Law	3	12
Robbins's Cavalry Catechism	3	12
Cavalry Sword Exercise	0	12
Niven's Analysis of the Pharmacopœia	2	12
Squires's Companion to the British Pharmacopœia	6	8
Carlile's Manual of Freemasonry	2	12
Miss Mackenzie. By A. Trollope	4	8
Many Thoughts of Many Minds. By H. Southgate.	9	8
Drawing Books for Beginners	0	12
Maunder's Treasury of Knowledge	7	8
——— of Science	7	8
——— of Natural History	7	8
——— of Biography	7	8
——— of History	7	8
——— of Botany, 2 vols	15	0
——— of Geography	7	8
Malcolm's Central India. 2 vols	21	0
Wives and Daughters. By Mrs. Gaskell	4	8
The Conscript: a tale of the French War in 1813	2	0
Taylor's Manual of Medical Jurisprudence. 8th edn. '66	9	8
Phemie Keller. A novel. By Mrs. Riddell, author of George Geith &c.	4	8
Mill's Principles of Political Economy	3	12
Tanner's Practice of Medicine. 5th edn. '65	15	12
Dixon's Guide to Practical Study of Diseases of the Eye. 3rd Edn. '66.		
Cassell's French and English and v. v. Dictionary.		
Chambers's Historical and Miscellaneous Questions.	3	8

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS.

	Rs.	
London Times, January 4 to 17	3	0
The Scotsman, January 5 and 12	0	8
The Spectator, January 5 and 12	1	0
Punch, January 19	0	6
Army and Navy Gazette, January 5 and 12	1	0
Bell's Life in London, January 5 and 12	1	0
United Service Gazette, January 5 and 12	1	0

VALENTINES!

To-day is the last day for purchasing Valentines for the present year. A few very handsome ones still on hand.

11th February 1867. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

CALENDAR.——FEB. 1867.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter ... 12th 9h. 51m. A.M.
Full Moon ... 19th 6h. 22m. A.M.
Last Quarter ... 6th 4h. 23m. P.M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Thurs	14	Day breaks at 5-53 A.M.	6 30	5 59	6 55	7 19	13th February 1867. Time 5h. 59m. [illegible]
Fri.	15	Saturn rises at 0-11 A.M.	6 30	5 59	8 0	8 3	
Sat.	16	Mars sets at 3-50 A.M.	6 29	5 59	9 8	9 35	
Sun.	17	Septuagesima Sunday	6 29	6 0	10 1	10 23	
Mon.	18	Duration of night 11-28	6 28	6 0	10 48	11 8	
Tues.	19	Full Moon—Mars stationary at 0-18 A.M.	6 28	6 1	11 28	11 48	
Wed.	20	Twilight lasts 37m.	6 27	6 1	—	0 7	

THE
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Sixth and succeeding lines, each ... " 0 6

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LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Jan. 28	LAHORE	Feb. 6
AGRA	Feb. 9	LONDON	Jan. 10
ALLAHABAD	Feb. 8	MAURITIUS	Sept. 18
AUSTRALIA	Dec. 28	MADRAS	Feb. 8
ALEXANDRIA	Jan. 11	MALTA	Jan. 8
BANGALORE	Feb. 9	MEERUT	Feb. 8
CALCUTTA	Feb. 7	OOTACAMUND	Feb. 8
CAPE	Dec. 19	OUDE	Jan. 26
CEYLON	Jan. 31	PENANG	Jan. 24
FRANCE	Jan. 4	PUNJAUB	Feb. 1
HONGKONG	Jan. 15	SUEZ	Jan. 12
KURRACHEE	Feb. 8	SINGAPORE	Jan. 22

BOMBAY ASSEMBLIES.—SUBSCRIBERS are informed that the next ASSEMBLY will be held at MR. E. I. HOWARD'S Bungalow, Malabar Hill, on the evening of THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at nine o'clock. G. F. BEVILLE, Secretary.
Marine Lines, 12th February 1867.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1867.

Of all the living signs of wealth and industry, and of all the monuments of which a native may well be proud, there is none grander, none greater, than a beautiful and spacious harbour filled with the finest of ships. We have only here to look out of our windows and we see, in the splendid port of Bombay, the Liverpool of our Eastern Empire. Already we may claim it as the *heart* of India. This very year, in addition to our commerce, a fleet of the finest transports that the world ever saw will ply to and from Bombay to maintain the army that conquered, and keeps, and must keep, India. Bombay, therefore, from this very year takes its place on the map of the world as one of England's greatest military ports. Notwithstanding all this we may wake up any morning not long distant, to see this splendid port, with all the wealth it represents, burning a bonfire in celebration of the false economy, the folly, nay, the imbecility of our Home Administration, which is content to procrastinate, from month to month and year to year, measures which ought to be taken for the immediate and permanent security of the port and harbour of Bombay. Commanders of all ships of all nations who have ever entered our harbour are well aware that a single frigate could, in a few hours, consume to ashes all in and belonging to it. All honour to our present Governor, Sir Bartle Frere, who has not failed to urge the great importance of this subject. It is not his fault that our great and magnanimous and far seeing rulers at home have only deigned to give us a crumb from their table. But this crumb, the Oyster Rock Battery, cannot sustain our wants. It is fresh in our memory that a smart English frigate caused consternation in the well armed port of Sebastopol and proudly carried the British flag unobserved past tiers and tiers of guns defending, in casemated batteries, on both sides, the narrow entrance of that Russian port which then bade defiance to the United fleets of England and France. American experience has shown us how ineffectual are the best constructed land works in preventing the passage of steam ships, and it is not too much to say that were the coast of our harbour studded with batteries our shipping would still be at the mercy of an enterprizing frigate, and by one such ship might also the Town of Bombay be in a few hours reduced to ashes. But yet, at a very small expense, with energy and action on the part of the Executive, our harbour can in a very short time be rendered perfectly secure. We do not affect to lay down a specific plan for the defence of this port. Enough if we succeed in stimulating to action those whose absolute duty it is to provide for our safety from the disaster to which we are now exposed. A glance at the chart will show that, while the harbour is easy of access, it is also capable of defence. The Austrians were careful to defend the entrance to Venice by a system of torpedos which precluded their enemies from even meditating an attack by sea. Our own fleet in the Baltic was by a similar system prevented from throwing a shell into Cronstadt and was kept at bay during the whole of the war. This obvious, this most simple and certain, means of defence ought not for a moment to be delayed, inasmuch as our remote distance would render immediate protection hopeless in the event of a sudden outbreak of hostilities. No practical man will deny that a system of torpedos connected with batteries, and if necessary a sea fort, would cause an enemy's ships to rue the day that they attempted to overstep the limits we chose to assign to them. Added to such a system two or three turret ships would put it out of the question for an enemy to venture an attack by sea. The port of Bombay would then be secure, and our country's honours and prestige would not, as now, be at stake. It must be a vicious and imbecile administration that would withhold from us so easy and speedy a means of defence, and this to the jeopardy of our Indian Empire. Let them awake ere it is too late. No more commissions of enquiry! No more promises of taking the matter into consideration! One thing only is needed, and that is, speedy and decisive *action.*

We are sorry to learn that Lord Cranborne still finds a difficulty in procuring candidates for the Indian Medical Service. The attractions of the Colonies and a more evenly distributed Home professional practice appear to be effectually destroying even the remote hopes that were at one time entertained respecting a superabundance of passed students. Improved sanitary systems are creating a demand for Health Officers, and the consequence is that many young men prefer independence at home, or in our healthily situated Colonies, to the trammels of Government employment in a country like India, where the masters are many and the chance of obtaining a shake at the gold-mohur-tree is rarer much than was the case in former years. It is now really nearly impossible to "make "a pile" of any magnitude in the East by the exercise of the profession of Medicine. Holloway, Norton, Morrison, and the venerable Parr are as great constitutional pillars in the East as they are in the West. But in the East they are not nearly so useful to professional men as is the case in the West. In England quack-medicines by sowing the seeds of disease are really advantageous, in a pecuniary point of view, to the qualified practitioner. The case is however different in India, where the victims are promptly despatched as soon as the bulwarks of the constitution have been sufficiently undermined, no time being permitted to the physician to step in and apply the remedies which science and experience have laid down. Nevertheless even in India physicians have, like the lions, very useful providers; but we have no wish to penetrate into professional mysteries. The licensing system generally is we believe a fruitful source of revenue to the Indian Government. We remember the time when Bombay and Poona were little Mexicos for the Indian Medicoes; but the days when drafts succeeded draughts and powders produced gold-dust appear to have entirely passed away. Indeed an eminent surgeon and physician told us the other day that, were it not for the pestilential gases which fill nearly every street and alley of the native town, men of his profession would soon find their occupation gone. Fortunately for the Galenian professors drainage in Bombay has not yet been reduced to anything approaching a system. The most foul and offensive exhalations are permitted to be filtered forth through crevices in old walls into the public streets, there to fester in the sun until the air is filled with the noxious gases evolved by the heat. When we mention the fact that the filth of a Bombay lane supplied one of the means of detecting the persons of the perpetrators of a recent murder, we have said sufficient to show in what position Bombay stands with respect to sanitation.

But to return to the Indian Medical Service, which more immediately concerns us just at present. In a few years more the Indian Army will have to depend almost entirely upon the resources of Indian Colleges for recruiting the Medical Establishment. Almost every mail steamer for Europe carries home an old Indian Army Surgeon or two worn out from the effects of fatigue, weakened by exposure to the influence of climate, and disgusted with the dismal dulness of men in authority at home, who foolishly fancy that they can dictate their own terms to members of a profession even more jealous of its dignity than that of the Church. In fact, we do not think we in the least exaggerate the feeling which obtains, when we say that the members of the Medical profession generally would stoop to sweep crossings sooner than servilely submit to the insolence of office or the sarcastic sneers of the Secretary of state and his underlings. Before the creation of the Halifax peerage the wily Sir Charles Wood entertained the delusive hope that he would see the Medical Schools of England and Scotland in the humble guise of solicitors at his foot. But the illusion was too bright to last; instead of the pleasing picture he had sketched a change was presented, and we had the mortification to perceive himself through the medium of his agents in the guise of a suppliant at the College gates. We fancy the fact must now have become painfully apparent to both Lord Halifax and his ally, the Duke of Cambridge, that there are some professions which can defy despotism and even despise the cunning but really contemptible cajoleries of Cabinet-ministers.

But when the Indian Medical Service question was submitted for discussion, Sir Charles Wood discovered that he had to deal with a different body of men from any that he had previously dealt with, and the consequence was that the very first attempt which he made at coercion was followed by a recoil which had never for an instant been anticipated. He thought to dictate terms to the profession, but the attempt simply aroused the pride of the candidates. The schools and hospitals were apprized of his design so that when he issued his flattering invitations they were at once coldly declined. There is another fact connected with service in India which Home Legislators always overlook, and that is the danger to which all members of the Medical profession are exposed in India at all times. We believe, indeed, that we are warranted in saying that Surgeons are frequently placed in positions of as much peril in quarters as is the case with men of the same profession in other countries when carrying on their duties in presence of armies in positions in the field of battle. In all large garrison towns, and in the vicinity of all our camps, Indian Surgeons are almost incessantly confronted with the death-dealing spectre, Cholera. It surprises them in the midst of jungles and breathes its deadly poison into barrack rooms to all appearance removed beyond the reach of danger. Our Army Surgeons must, therefore, be ever on the alert and likewise be, at all times, ready to summon to their aid the promptest appliances and resort to the readiest remedies. The duties, moreover, which devolve upon them in this country are exceedingly varied. An Indian Surgeon, for instance, must be prepared at a moment's notice to discharge the duties of any one of the undermentioned offices:—

Post-master General.
Political Resident.
Political Agent.
Health-officer to a Municipality.
Professor of Chemistry.
Botanist.
Madhouse-keeper.
Mineral-prospector.
Museum-keeper.
Oculist.
Lecturer on Physiology.
Beer-taster.
Prison-inspector.
Superintendent of Mountain Sanatariums.
Assay-master.
Forester.
Storekeeper, &c.

Of course there are a great many other positions for which the Surgeon in India is expected to qualify himself; but we think we have indicated a sufficient variety to show that members of the Indian Medical Service must be at all times ready to lend a helping-hand to any business in which the State may be engaged. We are, however, afraid that the men who will now volunteer for service in India will scarcely come up to the mark which characterized their predecessors. Bombay always possessed a band of surgeons and physicians of simply local practice but possessing European reputations. There was scarcely a science which their genius had not mastered. Disease was examined in all its details and scrutiny swept away old and developed new theories. Medicine was subjected to new combinations and afterwards administered with a due regard to surrounding circumstances instead of in the arbitrary manner laid down in the antiquated vade-mecums of the profession. The aid of Chemistry was invoked in new cases, and the range of the stethoscope was widely extended. Surgical operations were performed with a dexterity and precision which excited the astonishment and the admiration of the most skilled and practised operators of Great Britain. All the details of the most formidable scourges with which mankind is visited were subjected to the severest scrutiny; and all the resources which Science possesses were called in to aid in neutralizing their evil effects. Such were the men who, at one time, made the Indian Medical profession celebrated all over the world, and it now rests with the Home Government to determine whether the honours which the Indian Medical Service achieved in the past are to be perpetuated, or whether only their memory is to remain, merely as it would appear to make the pitiful performances of indifferently educated and imperfectly trained practitioners all the more apparent. This question is one of imperial magnitude, intimately connected as it is with the welfare and even with the safety of our Army, which must ever be the bulwark of our Indian possessions.

DETENTION OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

Owing to the uncertainty of the receipt of the Calcutta packet in time for the English Mail steamer, Government have postponed the departure of the same until to-morrow morning, in consequence of which letters will be received at the Post Office till 6 A.M. on Friday.

The laying of the foundation stone of the Sassoon Memorial on the Esplanade has been postponed to the 21st inst., to suit the convenience of H. E. the Governor.

We hear that Mr. Knox, one of the District Traffic Managers of the North Western Railway, has been appointed to the new office of Traffic Superintendent on the G. I. P. Railway.

The War Department has ordered a further supply of 1,200 field-hammocks on Captain McGwire's system. These, together with those previously ordered, will enable every soldier under canvas at Aldershot to be provided with a field-hammock and also afford a supply for the flying columns at that station, which usually camp out for a fortnight during the year.

As an instance of petty spitefulness we have rarely seen anything worse than the following paragraph from the *Times of India*:—"The *Bombay Gazette* endorsed a statement yesterday, showing that at a Privy Council held at Osborne on December 28th, the Queen had conferred the honour of knighthood on the new Governor of Bombay, adding that after all he is now *Sir* Seymour Fitzgerald. Our contemporary, with a due appreciation of the value of the discovery, gave it the full advantage of leaded type, and was doubtless proud of being the first in India to make the important announcement. The importance of it will be greatly increased when our readers learn that the *Bombay Gazette* is better informed on the subject than even Her Majesty the Queen, for among the official records of what took place at Osborne on December 28th no mention is made of Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald having been knighted. If our contemporary had exercised proper care before giving currency to such an erroneous statement, he would have found that instead of being knighted on Dec. 28th, the new Governor was made a member of the Queen's Privy Council, entitling him to be called the Right Hon. Seymour Fitzgerald." Our contemporary writes as if we had some personal interest in making Mr. Fitzgerald a Knight. All we did was to publish, in the column usually set apart for such paragraphs, an extract from an English paper sent us by a correspondent here, and if we had thought the matter of much importance we should have taken more care to see that the statement in the printed copy forwarded to us was correct. We are sorry for the error, which was not originally ours and congratulate the *Times of India* on having made a hit this time.

The *Mofussilite*:—News from Bhootan states that a bloodless revolution has been effected there; the Deb Rajahship being absorbed by the Dhurm Rajah.

The same:—We are informed from Peshawur that the Government mail was plundered on the 28th ultimo at a spot within four miles of Kohat. The Deputy Commissioner, Captain Cavagnari, and the Commissioner of Peshawur, are taking active steps in the matter, the latter having left Peshawur with that view.

LATEST NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

By Direct Overland Telegraph.

LONDON, 8TH FEB., AFTERNOON.

Earl Cranbourne has announced that the Indian accounts will henceforth be closed on the 31st of March.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed improving. Fair Dhollera 11⅜d.

The market at Manchester is slightly firmer.

7 lb. Shirtings 10s. 7½d.
8¼ do. 12s. 9d.
40s Twist 1s. 6d.

(*By Indian Telegraph.*)

LATEST FROM CHINA.

Arrived steamer *Salsette* from Hongkong 1st, Singapore 7th, and Penang 9th February.

No news of importance has been received.

The Foreign Ministers have accepted the invitation of Stotsbashi, the Tycoon-elect, to visit him at Osaki.

It is supposed that negotiations will be concluded respecting the opening of Hiago.

An agreement has been signed between the Japanese and the Foreign Representatives respecting a new settlement at Yokohama.

There is no news of interest from China, save that additional taxes have been imposed on Opium.

COMMERCIAL.

HONGKONG, 1ST FEBRUARY.

Per Steamer *Salsette*—
OPIUM—.
Malwa ... dlrs. 765 per chest.
Patna ... " 592 "
Benares ... " 580 "
EXCHANGE—On London—
Bank Bills, four months' sight. 4s. 5d.
Private Bills, six months' sight. 4s. 5¼d.
On India ... Rs. 220½ to 221
Rice—nothing doing in India kinds. Siam—no alteration in prices.
Steamers arrived—From Bombay: *United Service* on 19th, and *Baroda* on 23rd. From Calcutta: *Sunda* on 27th.

SHANGHAI, 25TH JAN.

OPIUM—
Malwa ... taels 565 per chest.
Patna ... " 450 "
EXCHANGE—On London—
Bank Bills, four months' sight. 6s. 0d.
Private Bills ... 6s. 1½d.
On India ... Rs. 298 to 300

BOMBAY.

The gentlemen of the special jury and also the common jury are required to be in attendance this morning at a quarter to 10 o'clock.

Mahomed Nubbee Khan Ebrahim and three Persian gentlemen arrived yesterday per B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Euphrates*, Captain Avern, from the Persian Gulf.

The director of the Indo-European line reported to Government on Tuesday last, that the direct line was interrupted between Bussorah and Constantinople; Persian line still interrupted.

We understand that Mr. H. M. Birdwood, first assistant to the Political Agent of Kattyawar, and late Secretary in the Legislative Department, is likely to be appointed as Registrar in the Appellate Side of the High Court.

We are requested by the Acting Chief Magistrate to solicit donations of old clothes, hats, or any articles of wearing apparel, to be sent to the Fort Police Court, as there are persons daily applying to the Magistrate for relief, who are almost totally destitute of clothing.

The following additional passengers will proceed to-morrow by the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s S. S. *Madras*, Captain J. Joyner, to Aden and Suez:—
For Suez—Mr. Broche and Mr. Macculloch.
For Marseilles—Mrs. Blackwell, Mr. H. J. Marsden, Mr. Macauley, and Mr. C. A. Trevor.
For Southampton—Mrs. Macculloch and 2 children, and Mr. C. J. Alfred.

The following passengers arrived yesterday per B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. *Kurrachee*, Captain A. Cottier, from Kurrachee:—
Colonel Maxwell, Colonel Hough, Major Macauley, Major Lane, Captain Foster, Lieut. Pratt, Mr. Fazel Noor Mahomed, Mr. O. Caranze, Mrs. Mackenzie and child, Mrs. Chatter, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Brasher, and Doctor Bousted.

The following officers are allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate:—Captain O. Morgan, of the Madras Staff Corps, for twenty months; Major A. R. E. Hutchinson, Political Agent Gwalior, for fifteen months; and Lieutenant G. H. Reinecker, Adjutant H. M.'s 28th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to England and New Zealand for two years, from the date of his departure from Bombay, on private affairs, under the new furlough regulations.

His Highness the Raja of Bhownuggur, accompanied by the Political Agent, Major Keatinge, arrived in Bombay by the B. B. and C. I. Railway train at about 5 P. M. on Tuesday last, with a retinue of 300 men, including His Highness's ministers and other karbharees. The Raja was received on his arrival at the Tardeo terminus by a deputation, consisting of the Political and Private Secretaries of Government, the Sheriff of Bombay, the Police Commissioners, and many influential and respectable native merchants, to whom the Raja was introduced by Major Keatinge. On His Highness landing at the station he was attended by a guard of honour under the command of an European officer, and a salute of 11 guns was fired on the occasion. His Highness then proceeded in company with the deputation to the bungalow prepared for him on the Malabar Hill, where after the distribution of pan and goolab the company separated.

THE DHOBIE TALAO MURDER.

The investigation into the cause of the death of Rama Gunnak, who was found murdered in the Marine Lane, Dhobie Talao, on the night of the 7th inst., was resumed yesterday before the same jury at the Coroner's office, when one more witness was examined.

Dr. Succaram Arjoon said: I am officiating Surgeon to the Coroner, and live on the Breach Candy road. On Friday the 8th inst. I made a *post mortem* examination of the body of a young man about twenty-five years of age. He appeared to have been dead for not more than twelve hours. He was quite stiff, and as if bathed in blood. The clothes on his person were all saturated with blood. On the neck was a wound about seven inches long, commencing at the middle of the left side and going across the front obliquely upwards, and backwards as far as the occipital protuberance. For a space of about two inches of the commencement the wound extended only through the true skin, while in the remaining greater portion it extended deeper, dividing the windpipe, the muscles, and the large veins on the right side of the neck. The edges of this wound were irregular with distinct serrations in three places to be seen on the upper edge, and the tags of the skin having their pointed ends directed forwards. Parallel to this wound, and below it, separated by an interspace of a finger's breadth was another wound about three inches long. The edges of this wound also were not clean cut. It extended through the true skin to the flesh beneath. On the vertex of the head, the scalp being removed, were seen marks of contusion in four places. The internal organs of the body were healthy with the exception of an unusual quantity of serum in the sac of the membranes covering the brain, and its ventricles having a faint spirituous smell. They were all more or less bloodless. The deceased, in my opinion, was most probably in a state of intoxication about the time he met his death. The wound on the neck was the cause of his death, and it was probably inflicted by a right-handed person standing towards the head of the deceased, whilst he was either sitting up or lying on his back, and with an instrument not having a sharp edge. I am of opinion that the wounds I have described could not have been inflicted by the deceased himself.

The police have not yet succeeded in apprehending the murderer. The clothes of two or three persons, who are in custody, and on which stains of blood are said to have been found, have been sent for examination to the Chemical Analyser to Government. The inquest has, meanwhile, been postponed until Saturday next.

THE INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Indian Peninsula, London, and China Bank (Limited) was held on Tuesday afternoon in the offices of the Bank, in Elphinstone Circle, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—(1) to accept the Report of the Directors and the audited accounts for the year ending 31st December last; (2) to pass a resolution to wind up the Bank voluntarily. There was a good attendance, and the chair was occupied by Mr. Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia.

Mr. Iggulden (the local manager) read the notice calling the meeting and afterwards the following

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

"The directors have called the proprietors together at the earliest date possible after receiving London accounts to the close of the year in order to place before them a statement of the affairs of the Bank. Shareholders will notice that the anticipations of improvements in the position of the Bank have not been realized. A second commercial crisis, more severe than the first, has rendered nugatory all the efforts of the management to retrieve the past. Fresh disasters and the absence of all support from the public have added to the already heavy [illegible] the Bank has sustained notwithstanding that no business of any importance has been entered into since last meeting. It is unnecessary for the directors to offer any particular explanation of the cause of these disasters, but they would point out to the proprietors how severe have been the effects. Securities held to the assets in 1865, have in 1866 become either valueless or actual liabilities, and estates confidently expected to pay from 50 to 75 per cent. will not probably average now more than [illegible] per cent. Under such circumstances, the directors have not ventured in the balance sheet to give any estimate of the probable value of the remaining assets of the Bank, although one has been prepared; the reasons are obvious; it is impossible to arrive at any [illegible] on which to fix the value of claims, while on the other hand it is quite as difficult to say what may be the liability of the Bank in relation to securities in pledge and transferred. All information respecting the Bank's claims on the various estates, and all necessary particulars regarding liability to possible calls, will be afforded you if desired. The directors much regret so unfortunate a termination of their labours; they have derived no benefit, pecuniary or otherwise, from their connection with the Bank, and having been almost if not the largest shareholders, their losses are proportionally heavy in addition to the anxieties they have suffered in the past two years. The misfortunes which have fallen upon other and much older institutions, and the distrust caused thereby, would have rendered it a difficult task to continue the Bank, had it not itself suffered so heavily. It is consequently with much regret that the directors have now to communicate to the proprietors that they see no chance of redeeming past losses, and they recommend that the policy which has been followed during the last eight months be now confirmed and put into legal form, viz., the winding up of the Bank. It will be for the shareholders to decide in what way this liquidation may be made most beneficial to them; the outstanding local liabilities are small, and there can be no doubt, so that this portion of the duties of a liquidator will be light. The realization of outstanding claims in Bombay by England is a more complicated task and one requiring time and careful management."

The following balance sheet made up to 31st December 1866 had been circulated amongst the shareholders:—

Dr. CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
I. Capital.		
1 The number of Shares 24,598.		
2 Amount paid per Share Rs. 200	49,01,600 0 0	
3 If any arrears of Calls, the nature of arrears, and the names of the defaulters	....	
4 The particulars of any forfeited Shares 8,562 forfeited, and held by the Bank	17,12,400 0 0	31,89,200 0 0
II. Debts and Liabilities of the Company.		
5 The amount of Loans on Mortgages or Debenture Bonds	....	
6 The amount of debts owing by the Company, distinguishing—		
(a) Debts for which acceptances have been given	....	
(b) Debts to tradesmen for supplies of stock in trade or other articles	....	
(c) Debts for law expenses	18,032 12	
Do. House rent	1,000 0	[illegible]
(d) Debts for interest on Debentures or other Loans	....	
(e) Unclaimed Dividends	....	
(f) Debts not enumerated above, viz., unclaimed balance of deposits on account of new issues	3,660	
Interest on do.	172	[illegible]
Current and Fixed Deposits		[illegible]
Amount received on account of realization of Produce mortgaged to the Bank		[illegible]
VI. Reserve Fund. The amount set aside from Profit and Loss to meet contingencies. Last year's balance written off and doubtful Debts		
VII. Profit and Loss. The disposable balance for payment of Dividend, &c. Nil.		
Profit and Loss account Discount on 8,562 Forfeited Shares		[illegible]
Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts.		
Contingent Liabilities. Money for which the Company is contingently liable		[illegible]
Money for which the Company is contingently liable for Calls on account of debtors		[illegible]

Cr. PROPERTY AND ASSETS.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
III. Property held by the Company.		
7 Immoveable Property, distinguishing—		
(a) Freehold Land	....	
(b) Buildings	....	
(c) Leasehold do.	....	
8 Moveable Property, distinguishing—		
(d) Stock in Trade (say Stamps)	7,863	
(e) Plant (say Dead Stock cost ... Rs 17,553 14 8; Deduction for depreciation in value, as charged to the reserve fund of Profit and Loss, 1,697 7 0)	15,856	[illegible]
IV. Debts owing to the Company.		
9 Debts considered good for which the Company hold Bills or other Securities		[illegible]
10 Debts considered good for which the Company hold no Security		[illegible]
11 Debts considered Bad. Debts on which loss is anticipated. Rebate account		[illegible]
V. Cash and Investments.		
12 The nature of Investment and rate of Interest. Government Paper	39,415	
13 The amount of Cash, where lodged, and if bearing Interest—Bank of Bombay on Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent.	1,06,638	
Union Bank of London	2,665	
Cash on hand	2,430	[illegible]

(Signed) CHARLES IGGULDEN, Manager.
H. S. MARSDEN, Accountant.
ARDASEER HORMUSJEE, Chairman.

We have examined the Books and Accounts of this Bank, and have found them in perfect order, and certify to the correctness of the above balance sheet according to the Books in Bombay and the Accounts received from the Calcutta and London Agencies. The Securities held at this Office we [illegible] believe the Debts considered good will be realized in full. Against the past due debts on which loss is anticipated, the Company hold securities of the present value of about five lakhs of Rupees. We are unable to form a correct estimate of the amount likely to be realized from the estates of debtors.

(Signed) P. E. LENDIS, F. A. SPENCER, Auditors.

Bombay, 4th February 1867.

After some talk in the vernacular between the Chairman and some of the shareholders, Mr. Sorabjee Dinshaw [illegible] the amount of loans given during last year.

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Mr. Iggulden: Under Rs. 50,000.

Mr. Sorabjee: And the amount recovered in 1865 on account of overdue bills and loans?

Mr. Iggulden: Between four and five lakhs. In December 1865 the outstandings were between 39 and 40 lakhs, and in December 1866 they were Rs. 35,51,000.

Mr. Sorabjee: The overdue bills, &c., this year appear to amount to 44½ lakhs, and last year they amounted to 39½.

Mr. Iggulden: The reason is that the sum of 39½ lakhs did not include bills of exchange drawn on England. The present sum of 44½ lakhs includes 9 lakhs of such bills of exchange.

Mr. Sorabjee: This is a very large item, and it is desirable that the shareholders should have some information about it. We should like to know what estimate the directors have made of the recovery out of this large sum.

Mr. Iggulden: About 4½ lakhs.

Mr. Sorabjee: Out of 44 lakhs?

Mr. Iggulden: Out of the 35 lakhs.

Mr. Sorabjee: That is according to the directors' present estimate?

Mr. Iggulden: Yes.

Mr. Sorabjee: And it is perfectly likely—considering our past experience—that it may come to about a fourth of that amount; say, one lakh out of the four.

Mr. Iggulden: We have shares in hand at the present moment amounting to a lakh and a half.

Mr. Sorabjee: That is included in "Bills and other securities."

Mr. Iggulden: No, no.

Mr. Sorabjee: There was cash in hand to the amount of 9½ lakhs last year, and there is this year only two lakhs. How do you account for the difference?

Mr. Iggulden: We have paid off liabilities of the Bank.

Mr. Sorabjee: How much were they?

Mr. Iggulden: The current liabilities of the Bank. You have had an opportunity of asking for those figures, and if you had only given me notice you would have had them.

Mr. Sorabjee: I should like to know the expenses of the establishment.

Mr. Iggulden: About one lakh a year.

Mr. Sorabjee: And the profits realised during the year?

Mr. Iggulden: Nil.

Mr. Sorabjee: How much lost, then?

Mr. Iggulden: There are losses on operations in bills of exchange, and that is the reason why there are no profits. We have entered into about half a million sterling in bills of exchange, and of course we have incurred losses upon them.

Mr. Sorabjee: What is the probable estimate of that loss?

Mr. Iggulden: You will find it in the list.

Mr. Sorabjee: You had better answer a question I put to you in a plain way. I should like to know the estimate of the losses during the year.

Mr. Iggulden: I fancy about a lakh and a half on bills of exchange.

Mr. Sorabjee: And, Mr. Chairman, may I ask you when it first occurred to you that the affairs of the Bank were in such a state as to make you think it desirable to wind up?

The Chairman: About eight months ago, when the second crisis came on, and when the depreciation of the value of property became so great that shares formerly valued at a hundred rupees each (as "Old Financials" for instance) fell to ten or fifteen rupees, and so forth.

Mr. H. J. Marsden, (general manager): Mr. Ardaseer did not mean that eight months ago he thought it necessary or prudent that the Bank should be wound up. He means that about eight months ago he thought it necessary to adopt the policy of gathering everything into our own hands and laying nothing out. You asked that question with the object of ascertaining why a meeting had not been called sooner to wind up the Bank, but it is not the case that eight months ago it was thought necessary to wind it up.

Mr. Sorabjee: Then, how many months ago did it occur to you to be necessary?

Mr. Marsden: I think about three.

Mr. Sorabjee: I don't ask you, Mr. Marsden.

The Chairman: I think about three or four months.

Mr. Sorabjee: Before consigning this Bank to the grave I beg to offer a few remarks. In the balance sheet that was submitted at the last annual general meeting the auditors in their report stated that the loss to the shareholders would be about 20 per cent. One of the auditors was a gentleman long connected with an influential bank, Mr. Robert Angus, and of course we believed that what he said in his report must be true. In their report last year the Directors remarked that they had the pleasure of stating that the outstandings had been reduced one half, and this without involving any very serious sacrifices. Strong hopes were entertained [by the Directors] that the remaining half would be wound up without incurring any greater loss than the amount estimated, *i. e.* 13 lakhs as given in the balance-sheet. How sadly we have been disappointed is shown in the result you have laid to-day before us. Notwithstanding the heavy losses the Bank has suffered, on account of indiscreet loans, Mr. Iggulden now informs us that Rs. 50,000 wer granted as loans during the year. Any remark on this would be superfluous. As regard that large confounding item of 44½ lakhs, made up as you say of bills of exchange 9 lakhs and overdue bills 35½ lacs, it, Sir, is really most painful to observe, that taking the realization according to your own estimate, only four lakhs (though I for one have no doubt that it will subsequently be reduced to one lac) that this small sum will be realized out of nearly the whole capital of the Bank. Last year the cash on hand was 9½ lacs, which added to 4 lakhs realized during the year would make 13½ lacs. Out of this large sum only two lakhs remain in the coffers of the Bank, and the remainder, as Mr. Iggulden, had said, been used to meet the liabilities of the Bank. In reply to a question put by Dr. Collum at the last annual meeting regarding the item of 14 lakhs bills of exchange, Mr. Iggulden said that 5 lakhs had become mature, and due on that he did not think there was the slightest fear of his not being able to recover; and regarding the remaining 9 lakhs he (Mr. Iggulden) assured the meeting that he did not anticipate the slightest loss on them either. The answer was given in such a peremptory manner and with such an air of assurance, that the meeting did not for a moment doubt its correctness. And now, Sir, where have these 14 lakhs, with the 9 lakhs of cash in hand, gone to, even not taking into consideration the two other items of 39½ lakhs due on overdue bills and 5 lakhs on bills discounted and loans receivable? The expenses of the establishment, as the manager now says, amounted during the past years to one lakhs of rupees. Dr. Collum last year brought it to your notice in this very room that these expenses were proportionately very great, considering the little work the Bank had to do, and he urgently recommended that they should be decreased and that a compromise should be made with those gentlemen with whom the Bank had entered into an agreement. Yet, Sir, notwithstanding these remonstrances the expenses continued in the same extravagant way as in the year before, two managers being in Bombay, and one at London, besides a heavy staff. This is certainly most heart-rending when we find that, to a question just now put Mr. Iggulden answered that the profits during the year were *nil*, and that heavy losses had occurred. I understood from the report that it was eight months since it first occurred to you that the affairs of the Bank were in such a state as to necessitate its winding up. Mr. Marsden offered some explanation, and you replied that it was only four months since you saw the necessity. Even four months is a very long period to have allowed to pass, and in my opinion the Bank would have much profited if you had then called a meeting of shareholders to wind it up. The experience of the past two years, and the state of the Bombay market four months ago and now, will amply testify as to the correctness of my statement. You may have formed a different opinion. However, up to last week the shareholders were kept in anxiety and were labouring under the belief that the Bank was doing a profitable business, on the assurances you had given at the last meeting. This is a very terrible and shocking state of affairs. While addressing the shareholders at the last annual meeting you said that you took a hopeful view of the Bank's future prospects. "The Bank was now in a fair position," you assured the meeting, and you "could safely say that the directors had that confidence shown in them which should encourage them." Whatever Dr. Collum might imagine,—and he was for winding the Bank up—you stated that "the Bank enjoyed a fair amount of credit, which had enabled the directors to commence transacting exchange business on favourable terms, and that if time was allowed the directors and a fair field and would succeed in putting the Bank in a good position. "It would therefore be a great pity," you continued in an emphatic tone, "to close the Bank, for if they (the directors) went on as they were doing they would soon be able to retrieve their losses, and since the greater number of the lately established Banks were either winding up or proposing to do so, you certainly thought the prospects of this Bank were not so hopeless as represented." And you said that you knew of remarks having been made by some of the Banks here that the Indian Peninsula Bank was the richest bank in cash, so far as they knew. I, Sir, with the rest of the shareholders, guided by what fell from your mouth and believing the correctness of the directors' and auditors' reports, exclaimed for the continuance of the Bank, never for a moment thinking that the foreboding of a medical gentleman, not connected with banking, would prove correct, and that the assurances given by experienced bank managers, most honourable directors, and well renowned auditors, would go to the wind. Certainly, Sir, it is a great misfortune that we did not carry out the proposal made by Dr. Collum at the last meeting. Had we done so then we would in all probability have received about 50 per cent—nay 80 per cent.—according to your and the auditors' accounts submitted last year, of our paid-up capital, but in consequence of your smooth and sweet sayings, and similar assurances from Mr. Iggulden, we sided with you, and this is an additional instance in which the Bombay public suffer from putting its implicit faith in the sayings and doings of directors and managers of joint stock companies, and not examining everything for itself. Having taken a most cursory glance at one or two books of this institution, I was not a little struck and mortified to observe that thousands, nay lakhs of rupees have been indiscriminately given out as loans to barristers, doctors, merchants, penniless brokers, and others, who took an active part in the share mania. It was, too, most painful to observe from these books that about 80 per cent. of those who have taken loans have not returned their money. In some cases loans have been granted on the security of shares, most of which have been kept rotting in the safes of the Bank. What has been the result of this hoarding up? Mr. Iggulden has had the honour, about three or four months ago, to pay as calls fifty thousand rupees on shares which he has held as security for some years past. This certainly reflects great credit on his management and on our Bank as a ready money bank, and certifies the assertion you made last year that the Indian Peninsula was the richest Bank in Bombay; but, Sir, how the shareholders and the public will view such a way of doing business I will leave them to say for themselves. However, in one instance, I observed that party is indebted to the Bank nearly a lakh of rupees, for which he has deposited as security, besides other worthless paper, Mazagon Land shares, for which Mr. Iggulden paid in one lump sum 23,000 rupees, besides interest, as calls. Now, there is every probability of our not recovering a pie out of this large sum advanced to this defaulter. In another instance a lakh and a half have been advanced to a party who has given as security several hundred shares of the Asiatic Banking Corporation, on which we shall have to pay as calls a very large amount.

Mr. Marsden: Are you sure of that?

Mr. Sorabjee: Yes, I think it most probable that calls will be made on these shares. Well, like the other defaulters, there is no chance of getting anything from this man either. This bank has also paid as calls many rupees to the Old Financial. Now, Sir, every one in Bombay knew that it was suicidal to own shares of Joint Stock Companies on which all calls has not been paid up, especially those of such institutions as yield no return, viz., Mazagon Land, Old Financial, Asiatic Bank, and several others. Yet our Bank possesses many of them, for which it had to pay, and will have to pay, a very heavy penalty. I can cite many similar cases, such as those of Burjorjee Sorabjee Lywalla, Sorabjee Byramjee Cola, Navulsha Nanchund, Framjee Bomanjee, all common brokers; Taylor, Diver, Wesche, Peel, Spencer, A. C. Dady, Atmaram Madhowjee, and several others, to whom not thousands but lakhs of rupees have been advanced without due caution, and towards whom the greatest forbearance has been shown in recovery. But any description of them, however short it might be, would penetrate into the hearts of unfortunate shareholders like myself as daggers from an enemy. I would therefore forbear dilating upon them. In criticising the conduct of the direction and management I have, Sir, undertaken a most unpleasant duty. But when I thought over the apathy of the Bombay native shareholders on the one hand, and the grossest mismanagement of the directors and managers on the other, I felt persuaded that, however unpleasant the task, still I must perform it to the best of my humble ability. I am a small shareholder, but I paid for the shares a price thirty times their present value. My reason for investing my money in this Bank was that it had most influential and most honourable gentlemen on the board of direction, and that it had secured the services of an efficient manager, who had held a similar office in another Bank here. My belief, Sir, is yet unshaken, and I have a very high respect for your integrity and honesty. In fact it would be impossible for me to find a more honourable and trustworthy gentleman than yourself. Yet, Sir, allow me to express my candid opinion, that it is owing to your, Mr. Marsden's, Mr. Christie's, and Mr. Iggulden's mismanagement and want of due caution and foresight that nearly every pie which we invested in this Bank has been lost. (Applause.)

Mr. E. D. Stead said he had listened very carefully to the speech which Mr. Sorabjee had made, and that he thought in the first place it would have been very much better if Mr. Sorabjee had been a little less personal, for it was usually considered that at a meeting like this personal remarks could have no relevancy to the subjects which ought to be considered. He thought, too, that if Dr. Collum—whose remarks, made at a former meeting, Mr. Sorabjee had repeated—had been present on this occasion, the meeting would not have heard comments of the same kind from him. Mr. Sorabjee had told them that he had invested money in shares of the Indian Peninsula Bank at the rate of thirty times their present value; but this merely showed that he had been indulging in transactions of a speculative nature, and his having done so showed great confidence in the Bank. And not only he, but all the other shareholders had reason to regret that the shares were at their present depreciated value. He had referred in terms of sweeping comment to the conduct of the Chairman and also of the managers; but it must be borne in mind that the state of Bombay during the last twelve months had been rather different from what had been expected. The shares of all Banks—and amongst them those of the Government Bank—had decreased 40 or 50 per cent. in value during that time. Besides, with regard to partly paid-up shares, such as Mazagons and Asiatics, having been held by the Bank, it was well-known that the Bank of Bombay itself—whose directors were believed to include the soundest men of business in Bombay—had held shares of the same kind. As to the shares of the Mazagon Company they stood not long since at Rs. 800 and Rs. 850; and Mr. Marsden informed him that the Bank realised many of their shares at those rates. He (Mr. Stead) had been a shareholder of the Bank for some little time, but he must say that he thought Mr. Sorabjee's remarks in regard to the management of the Bank were quite uncalled for. If a second crisis had come over Bombay, it did not appear to him to be matter for the shareholders of this Bank, any more than for those of any other Bank, to comment upon. In listening to Mr. Sorabjee he had endeavoured to find out the object of his remarks but they appeared to come entirely to this that business in Bombay during the last twelve months had been very much worse than people expected, and that consequently this Bank with many others found its assets to be not so valuable as formerly. As to the four lakhs held in shares, which would bring that amount at any moment, but which Mr. Sorabjee had kindly estimated at one lakh, Mr. Marsden informed him that at present they were being gradually realised, and he (Mr. Stead) for one was prepared to accept the statement in regard to them. He could only regret that the value of the shares of this Bank was at present so very depreciated, but it was the same with all shares—whether Bank or Land—in Bombay. During the past twelve months the work of the Bank had been very simple; and the amount of the loans could scarcely have been less than the amount stated by Mr. Iggulden. It was clear, under all the circumstances, that this Bank could do no more business; and—as Mr. Sorabjee had said—they had nothing now to do but to consign it to its grave.

The Chairman wished to say a few words in reference to Mr. Sorabjee's criticisms. The accounts of the Bank for 1865 were audited, and the value of its shares estimated, by two experienced hands,—Mr. Angus (whom everybody respected for his accuracy) and Mr. Bendir. The depreciation in the value of the Bank's property was then set down at about 20 per cent.; and it was thought that with a good working of the Bank—and especially as there was a fair field open to it at that time for exchange operations (Mr. Iggulden carrying on a fair business in exchange in Bombay, and Mr. Marsden doing the same in England)—it would be possible soon to retrieve the losses of the Bank. With that hope they continued the Bank, and it would likely have been in a good position now had it not suffered in the second crisis, when everything was upset, when the value of cotton in England fell from 16d. to 8d., and when the losses of every banking institution in the place were so tremendous. As to the value of shares, take for instance those of the Asiatic Bank, which in December 1865 were at a premium of 75 per cent. and fell in the course of a year to nothing. What management or what foresight could contend against such times? When they were in a squall or a gale, everybody must suffer from it. He was very much obliged (continued the Chairman) for the compliment Mr. Sorabjee had paid to the directors for their integrity and honesty. As far as they were concerned they had reaped no advantage, but had suffered perhaps a hundred times more loss than Mr. Sorabjee, having a much greater number of shares than he. Of course it was a matter of regret that things had taken such a turn, but this Bank was not singular in its position. Shareholders would not be very glad, he supposed, at the poor return they would get for the money they had invested, but they might console and flatter themselves that they would have nothing to pay, as they had had to do in connection with other institutions. The directors had done all they could for the shareholders, without the slightest remuneration, without the slightest benefit, and without the slightest advantage. In fact he himself had frequently lent money to the Bank, and had never touched its coffers for a single pie. At this moment there was a sum of Rs. 30,000 or Rs. 40,000 to his credit in a deposit account; and it had been so for years. After this explantion he was sure the meeting would say that they had done their best,—and nobody could do more. As for the management of the Company he had only to say that Mr. Iggulden had done his very best. Indeed he had done more, for he had realised Victoria Land shares at Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 3,000 premium when others were holding back. He had been the first also to institute actions in the Court, for the recovery of loans, &c., and people cried that he was oppressive, hard, and unpitiful to the borrowers of money. Then, he had thirty or forty lakhs of rupees in current and fixed deposit to pay, and by realising his assets he paid the depositors honourably; so that when the time came for exchange operations, this Bank stood first in the place. Misfortune, however, took its turn,—which nobody could help. As for the gentlemen of the management, he hoped they would get the thanks of the meeting for the zeal they had displayed in the critical times that were passed. He knew that Mr. Iggulden had suffered in health from the way in which he had laboured for the Bank; and he was sure the meeting would join him in thanking that gentleman for what he had done.

Mr. Sorabjee thought the state of Bombay was a very poor excuse for the present position of the Bank. It was an excuse always made by managers and directors who had failed to manage and direct the affairs of their institution on a sound and firm basis. He had already reminded them of Dr. Collum having brought to the notice of the directors that the establishment maintained by the institution was a very large one considering the amount of business done. One Mr. Marsden in England, another in Bombay, Mr. Iggulden here as one manager and Mr. Seaman as another—and all on large salaries! Considering that that establishment had been retained up to this time, the excuse which had been brought forward by the Chairman could be taken at its worth. It was some gratification that Victoria shares had been sold off by the Bank, but no effort appeared to have been made to get rid of Mazagon, Asiatic, and other such shares by those who had lost in health by managing the affairs of the institution and those who had suffered heavy losses in the direction of it. It was a very poor consolation that the Chairman should boldly assert that it was fortunate the shares were fully paid up. The losses which the shareholders had already suffered were very heavy, and probably there would have been nothing remaining in their pockets to pay any call, even of an anna per share, had it been made by the Bank. Taking everything into consideration it was very apparent that the institution had been mismanaged during the past year, and that no precaution, no foresight, no diligence had been exercised with regard to it at a time when it was thought that the state of Bombay was very bad.

After some excited talk in the vernacular, Mr. Marsden said he wished to correct a statement which Mr. Sorabjee had made. He thought it right that the shareholders should know, and that in justice to himself he ought to state, that he had been in Bombay for only a few days after the Bank was opened, and then went to London; and that from the time he left India till his return, his London office and his salary and establishment had not cost the Bank one shilling,—had been a source of no expense whatever to it, but would probably on the contrary be found to have been a source of profit. As to his mismanagement—referred to by Mr. Sorabjee—it could only have extended over the seven days he was in Bombay after the opening of the Bank. This was the last time, very likely, that he would appear in Bombay; and he therefore thought it right to make this statement to the shareholders.

Mr. Sorabjee: It was a great mistake to send you to England. The business might have been managed by a Bank there for a very small amount.

Mr. Damodher Heerjee asked how Mr. Marsden could say that no expense had been incurred in sending him to England.

Mr. Sorabjee: He means that the profit on operations in exchange balanced the expenditure. Your (Mr. Marsden's) business was to give over the business to another Bank in London, and not to remain there and send out one of your relatives to Bombay on a high salary.

Mr. Marsden: I beg your pardon. That was for the directors to decide.

Mr. Sorabjee: As an experienced man of business you ought to have known what it was advisable to do.

Mr. Marsden: I had no control over the directors. It was for me to obey their orders.

Mr. Damodher asked what was the amount of the loss in exchange during last year.

Mr. Marsden said the operations, outward and inward, amounted to about a crore of rupees, and that he would estimate the loss at a little over a lakh—which he believed would compare favourably with the loss suffered by any other Bank.

Mr. Damodher enquired how the other losses had arisen. They appeared very much greater now (he said) than they were a year ago.

Mr. Marsden explained this circumstance by referring to the different prospects held out at present with regard to the outturn of insolvent estates. Estates which a year ago were thought likely to yield 14, 12, or 10 annas, now promised to yield nothing or one anna. Really no new losses had been incurred by the Bank; it was the second panic which had caused the estimated increase in the losses.

In the course of some vernacular discussion,

Mr. Sorabjee said a shareholder wanted to know whether Martin, Robinson & Co. in England were indebted in any sum to this Bank.

Mr. Marsden said the Bank held some of their bills of exchange, and had no reason to suppose that they would not be paid.

Mr. Sorabjee said the shareholder wanted to know the amount.

Mr. Marsden said he could scarcely give the exact amount without referring to the books, but that he thought they were a little under three lakhs. They were not due yet.

Mr. Stead proposed that the report of the directors and the accounts submitted to the meeting be accepted.

Mr. Ardaseer Rustomjee seconded this motion.

The proposition was negatived by a majority of votes.

Mr. Sorabjee said it was the wish of most of the shareholders that the report should not be adopted, but that five gentlemen should be selected from their number to inspect the accounts and make a report two months hence, when the shareholders would decide what ought to be done.

The Chairman, on the advice of Mr. Keir, the solicitor of the Bank, said that as no notice had been given of that proposition, it could not now be moved.

Mr. Sorabjee: It is desirable, then, that we should know what further steps we should take, seeing that the report has not been adopted.

Mr. Keir: You have had the dissatisfaction of expressing dissent, and that is all you will carry away with you.

Mr. J. K. Pollock moved "that the Bank be wound up voluntarily."

This was seconded by Mr. Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee.

Mr. Sorabjee expressed himself in favour of a liquidation under the supervision of the Court, but no one was found to second a proposition he made to that effect.

The resolution to wind up voluntarily was carried without dissent.

Mr. Keir, in answer to the Chairman, said that liquidators could not be appointed at the present meeting.

The meeting then separated.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Bombay Auxiliary to the British and Foreign Bible Society was held on Tuesday evening at the Society's Depository, Esplanade. There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen, and the Lord Bishop of Bombay presided. His Lordship having opened the meeting with prayer,

The Rev. D. C. Boyd (Secretary) read the Annual Report, of which we give the following brief abstract:—

In the past year the following portions of the Bible were re-printed from the Balbodh (Marathi) edition of 1857:—An edition of 3,000 copies of the book of Genesis: an edition of 5,000 copies of the Gospel of Matthew; and an edition of 3,000 copies of the Gospel of Mark. At the close of the year the printing of the large type edition of the Guzerati New Testament had advanced as far as the epistle to the Hebrews. The Rev. Mr. Wallace, who has been acting as editor since Mr. Montgomery's departure for England, thinks that the printing of the Testament will be completed in about eight months. The Committee granted 20 reams of paper for the printing of a translation of the Gospel of Luke in the Marwari dialect, prepared by the Rev. Mr. Shoolbred of Rajpootana.

There were sold in Bombay 3,613 copies and portions, a number much in advance of the sales of any single year for many years previous to 1865. The grants of Scriptures made from the Bombay Depot during the year numbered 7,252, of which more than half, namely, 4,480 portions in Marathi and Gujerati, were sent on application to the Madras Auxiliary for sale and distribution by their colporteurs employed in the Nizam's dominions. In addition to the above number, 2,331 copies and portions were issued to the Society's agents and subordinate depots at outstations. The total issues numbered 13,196, or 7 less than in the preceding year.

The Society's colporteurs in Central India sold 757 Scriptures and portions chiefly in the Hindi, Hindustani, and Persian languages. The colporteurs at Surat disposed of 1,179. In the district of the Taptee and Nerbudda 69 copies and portions, were sold, in the Hindi, Hindustani and other languages. At Aden the sales numbered 265 copies and portions in Hebrew, Arabic, Persian, &c. 345 copies were put into circulation in Bombay, and 400 Guzerati Bibles were granted to the newly established Government vernacular schools in Guzerat.

The proceeds of Scriptures sold in Bombay and at outstations by the agents of the Society amounted to Rs. 2,606-8-5. This result compares favourably with those of past years. The Subscriptions and donations for the year amounted to Rs. 2,727-12. This is less than the contributions of the previous year by Rs. 431-8; and the committee regret exceedingly to observe that the local contributions to the funds of the Society have not been, excepting in 1859, so low for the last nine years. The sum of Rs. 8,014-1, had been received from the Parent Society.

Total receipts for the year Rs. 13,459-15-4.

Total expenditure Rs. 11,317-14-7.

The Rev. Dr. Wilson moved that the report be adopted and circulated under the direction of the Committee. In doing so he remarked that there were certain circumstances brought to notice in the report which they could not view without regret, and that there were many circumstances brought to notice in it which they ought to view with thanksgiving to God, the Author of every good and every perfect gift. It was very much to be regretted that the funds of the Society had so much declined during the past year. It was true that this city had been subjected to unusual trials and difficulties on account of commercial failures and other circumstances; but they had only to look around them to see abounding luxury and to see a very great outlay made on amusements. He thought that people of Bombay—professing Christians of Bombay—ought to have practised self-denial in these directions, and to have contributed without diminishment to the support of the cause of Christ in this land. They knew what Jesus had done for them; they were not their own, they were bought for a price; and it became them to glorify Him in their souls and bodies which were His. There was a reference in the Report to the loss of friends during the past year. One dear brother was mentioned among them—the Rev. James Mitchell, who had laboured most faithfully and devotedly in propagating the Gospel for the long period of forty years. During all that time he had been a friend of the Bible Society, and one of its most effective agents in circulating the Scriptures among all classes of the people. It was in a good measure through his instrumentality, through his preaching and spreading of the Word of God, that a considerable degree of success had been attained in the Deccan. He was one of the first two missionaries who commenced mission operations in the city of Poona, Dr. Stephenson being the other. By his removal the Society had suffered a great loss, but they must be grateful to that God who had preserved him so long and had made him an instrument of doing much good. They themselves must not be slothful, but followers of those who through faith and patience were now inheriting the promise. When they saw the friends of the cause removed from this land they should only redouble their exertions and determine to do more than they had yet done for the circulation of the Word of God. (Applause.) The circulation of the Scriptures during the past year had been more considerable than it had ever yet been in conection with the Society; for though there was a decrease in the number of copies of portions of the Scriptures circulated, it must be borne in mind that the portions which had been circulated during the past year were larger than those which had been circulated on former occasions. Now, for this they ought to be thankful to that God who had opened up to them this way of usefulness, and they ought to be thankful to the Parent Society, whose constant liberality had enabled them to forward this good work. He believed that the day was at hand when the circulation of the Bible would be greatly increased in this country. Every year the *colporteurs* of the Society were meeting with greater success, and he observed, also, that the Scriptures were being more commonly called for by the natives themselves than they had ever been before. A large number of the Scriptures issued from this Society had got into the hands of students, who read them and in some form or other took them into consideration. This, to his mind, was a happy and a hopeful circumstance. In reports which he had read he had seen particulars of the success which had been experienced in some of the missions of this Presidency; and he thought they ought all to bear in mind that the cause of Christ was really advancing and rapidly advancing in India. The other day he lifted up one of the local newspapers in Bombay and he observed a title which he had already observed for five or six weeks in the same paper: it was—"The Failure of Anglican Missions in India." On that very day he received a sermon from the Rev. Dr. Cardwell (one of the agents of this Society) in which he reviewed the churches in the districts of Tinnevelly, where, according to his statement, there were 56,000 converts. Multitudes of them, he said, were not so good as ordinary Christians in Europe, but multitudes of them better; and he said he had noticed the same excellence of Christian character among them which was to be seen in Europe, and had not noticed many faults which were found especially among the lower classes of England. He (Dr. Wilson) believed that this was a true testimony. In the newspaper to which he alluded, the ascetic and symbolical machinery of the Church of Rome was referred to as an example, and Francis Xavier was spoken of as a model amongst Christian missionaries. Now, he happened to be acquainted with the doings and sayings of Francis Xavier, as they were brought to notice by his biographers and as they appeared in his epistolary correspondence; and he believed that had it not been for the support given by the Crown of Portugal the success of that missionary would have been much less marked. An application was made by him to John the Third of Portugal; and his letter, together with the answer of the Sovereign of Portugal, was to be found in a Portuguese work called *A Vida de Joao de Castro*. It was a long time since he (the Rev. Doctor) had read this book, but he had been so much struck with its contents that, standing there even now, he could repeat some of the words it contained. Xavier requested that the most rigorous penalties might be enforced against the Brahmins, "the enemies of our faith"; that the Portuguese authorities should be directed to destroy images of brass, of iron, of copper, of stone, and of wood: and that Christian coolies should be paid at a higher rate than other labourers employed by Government. Now, in this document they saw what were the influences which brought about the changes that occurred during the ministrations of Francis Xavier. He would not detract from anything great in the character and conduct of Xavier, which, considered with reference to the principles of the time, deserved to be admired; but he would most distinctly state that he believed the success which Xavier attained was principally attained by means of the secular weapon. It was only necessary to look to the neighbouring island of Salsette—a moiety of the population of which was to this day professedly Christian—to see what the nature of the conversions had been under similar ministrations to those to which he had been referring. About forty years ago a great mass of the native Christians of the island of Salsette, at a time when cholera was prevalent, abandoned the Christianity which they had professed for about 150 years, and returned to absolute heathenism, being now found worshipping a favourite deity of the Hindus of Western India. The means of conversion which this Society adopted was to print the Word of God, to open its pages before the people, and to proclaim its doctrines and its truths; and, considering that the labours of Protestant missionaries in India showed their results at the present day in upwards of 200,000 converts, there was abundant reason to continue to abound in the work of the Lord. After a few more words of exhortation Dr. Wilson resumed his seat amid applause.

The resolution which the Rev. Doctor had moved was seconded by the Rev. Mr. Spring and adopted.

The Lord Bishop then addressed the meeting at some length. A year (he said) had elapsed since their last meeting in connection with this Society, and it had been a year of progress—progress of good and progress of evil. Looking abroad upon the state of the Church in Europe, in America, in all the British colonies, and more or less in every direction, causes of anxiety were visible; for that sceptical philosophy which during the past few years had made such advances in the world, and—alas that it should be said!—had made such havoc in many Christian churches, was seen still advancing. He did not know a sadder fact than he had seen lately in a religious periodical with reference to the French Protestant Church, for it showed the extent to which scepticism was working in the minds even of ministers. In one of the principal cities of France, where there were a large number of Protestant pastors, there were found but three to hold up their hands in dissent to a resolution that the resurrection of Jesus Christ was neither historically certain nor theologically necessary. What an awful fact,—that an assembly of Christian preachers should pass a resolution denying one of the great foundations of the Christian faith—declaring that there was no certainty of it and no necessity for it. He remembered that two or three years ago, in the pulpit of the Bombay Cathedral, on an Easter Sunday morning, he ventured the remark that he believed they would see a mode of thought, which was then germinating, ripen into a open denial, to a large extent, of the great event that they were that day celebrating. Many persons thought his language extravagant, and not a few that it was uncharitable; but the truth of the remark was becoming more and more apparent. The Bishop of London, in a Charge delivered only a few weeks ago, asked the question—evidently from information in his possession—Is it possible to credit that there are men seeking admission to the holy ordinances of the English Church who deny the fact of Christ's resurrection? Well, these were things to make Christians tremble and to make them feel that the day through which they were passing was indeed a day of rebuke. It was very true that this evil spirit of scepticism was not likely soon to die out. His own impression was that worse things would yet be seen. It was a spirit that was never satisfied, because it never could find a foundation on which to rest. Therefore it was always pressing on and on in the hope of obtaining rest. So it was with error; so it was, also, with the grievous evil of superstition, which was making great havoc at the present time in many churches. These things would go far, but Christians should not despair, for the spirit of God himself took charge of the Word, and He would be their strength and their shield. Dr. Wilson had referred to the missions of Francis Xavier and the wild and ignorant way in which those missions were often spoken of; and he (His Lordship) would mention another means employed by Xavier in carrying on his work. John of Portugal furnished him with money, and the gold of the king of Portugal was employed to swell the number of the converts. These were facts he did not willingly expose, but when the name of Francis xavier was thrown in the teeth of Protestant ministers in this land, and they were told to emulate him in the work they were carrying on, he must say—"No, God forbid that we should try to spread the gospel of Christ by such means as those." (Applause.) The Lord Bishop in bringing his remarks to a conclusion defended the practice of issuing portions of the Scriptures, and urged his hearers to renewed and increased exertions in the work of the Society.

The Rev. W. B. Keer then addressed the meeting at considerable length and in an impressive manner.

Mr. C. E. Chapman proposed office bearers for the ensuing year; and on the motion being seconded by Major Annesley, the gentlemen named were elected.

On the proposition of Dr. Joynt, seconded by Commander Robinson, R. N., a vote of thanks was passed to the Lord Bishop.

The proceedings were then closed with prayer.

FORT POLICE COURT.—13th Feb.

(Before R. B. Barton, Esq.)

Criminal Trespass and Assault.—Cassum Currumsee, Manjee Currumsee, and Ahmed Mahomed *alias* Mahomed Kana, were charged with using criminal force, mischief, and criminal trespass.

The information in this case was laid against the parties by one Cursondass Toolseydass on the 9th instant, and the case was called on for hearing on five different occasions.

The informant, Cursondass, is a piece goods merchant, and had a house at Old Hanuman Lane, without the Fort, which was under repairs. From information the informant received he went to the house at about 6 a. m. on Sunday the 2nd instant; and there he saw Cassum Currumsee and Mahomed Kana (two of the prisoners) and a Purvoe clerk to a solicitor. They had no right to be there, and when the witness told them to leave the place they would not do so, and threatened to beat him. They had other men there with them, about fifteen in number, a gang of talimwallas, some of whom were sitting inside the house.

Mr. Rimington appeared to conduct the case on behalf of the prosecution; and Mr. Cleary defended the prisoners.

Mr. Cleary said that his clients were in possession of the house. They had taken the contract to repair the house, and the terms of it were that they should be paid before they gave up the possession of the house. They did not enter forcibly into the house.

Mr. Rimington contended that they had no lien over the property. They were contractors, and if they had any claim against the owner of the house their remedy was in a Civil Court. They were never in possession of the house.

Mr. Cleary stated that the defendants were ready and willing to give up the possession of the house if they were paid for the work and labour they had performed as contractors.

Mr. Rimington said that they did not perform the contract, and hence his client put a stop to the work. The sole question before the Court was, whether any thing was due to them? If they had any claim they had their remedy in a proper tribunal. Here they entered forcibly into the house, assaulted the complainant with the assistance of a gang of talimwallas, and thus they deserved severe punishment.

Several witnesses were called for the prosecution, among whom was Mr. Muncherjee Framjee Cama, a Justice of Peace, whose evidence materially strengthened the prosecutor's case.

His Worship, in disposing of the case, said it was conducted with great ability by the respective advocates of the parties. There was a mass of evidence before the Court, and His Worship gave a weight to their statement. The defendants got possession of the house in a most illegal way. Even if they had lien over it, the law was open to them. His Worship fined each of the prisoners in the sum of Rs. 100, or in default to be imprisoned for four months in the House of Correction with hard labour. The prisoners were warned that if they were brought again before His Worship on a similar offence he would send them to the High Court.

LAW.

HIGH COURT—Crown Side.

First Criminal Sessions of 1867

Ninth Day, Tuesday, 12th February.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Westropp).

The Criminal Breach of Trust Case.—The gentlemen on the special jury having taken their seats in the box, the investigation into this case was resumed.

His Lordship said that he had come to the conclusion that the objection taken to the admission of certain evidence by Mr. McCulloch must be admitted; and also directed that the charges must be amended.

Mr. Green (in the absence of Mr. McCulloch) asked His Lordship to take a note of this objection. Mr. Green protested against any alteration in the charges.

His Lordship could not reserve the point.

Mr. McCulloch (who came in while Mr. Green was speaking) also objected to any alteration or amendment of the indictment at this stage of the proceedings.

His Lordship, after hearing Mr. McCulloch, held that the amendment should be made.

The examination of Acbar Ali was then resumed, when he stated that the papers, leather, and other things produced were all made over to the Commissioner of Police and sealed up in his presence, and were the same as produced before the Magistrate.

In cross-examination, witness at first said that Mr. Edgington was present in the compound when the things produced were found. He, however, admitted afterwards that Mr. Edgington was in the house at the time and that he sent for him on making the discovery. Persisted in saying that there was no previous search in the compound, so far as he knew, either by Mr. Edgington or the sepoys. Some sepoys were directed to watch the premises for two or three days before the search by the Commissioner's orders. Casum Ali jemadar and some other policemen were present when witness discovered the papers in the ashes.

Ahmed Ali was a jemadar in the detective police on 24th November last. He received a warrant for the apprehension of the prisoner four or five days before that. Went to Tanna on the 24th November, where he saw the prisoner up in a fruit tree without any clothing on except a langootee: this was past 12 o'clock in the day. Told the prisoner to come down as he (witness) had a warrant to apprehend him. He then came down. Prisoner said he had left his clothes in a church at Tanna and asked witness to take him there. There was a large crowd of boys and other people present at the time. The prisoner was then arrested and taken to the church, where his clothes were found and also a priest's robe in a room lying on a couch. Prisoner voluntarily admitted that he had worn the priest's gown before. He also said on searching his pockets, a cheque book and receipt book were missing. Prisoner likewise said that he had left some money with a Portuguese who was at the church who produced the money (Rs. 77). The prisoner was then brought to Bombay. On the following day was present at the search made at the prisoner's house. Mr. Edgington, Acbar Ali, and several other policemen were there, and also the prisoner. A leather travelling bag was found containing 11 draft (second) bills of exchange. On going into the stable the gorawalla produced a bundle of stamped bill forms from a box. Witness was present when Acbar Ali found the burnt papers in the ashes: Mr. Edgington, the prisoner, and some other policemen were also in the compound, a short distance off.

Cross-examined: Did not know that he was very much excited after he was taken into custody and had since been ill and out of his mind. The prisoner produced the leather bag containing the papers previously spoken of, but did not know that he told Mr. Edgington that there were some more of the same in the stables. Wittoo, the gorawalla, was in the house but did not know that he had been sent for by the prisoner, but something might have been said in English. The place where they were taken from adjoined the stable. Was positive that Mr. Edgington, prisoner, and witness were present at the time when Acbar Ali first discovered the paper fragments in the ashes: witness was at that time about three paces in the rear with the prisoner, and Mr. Edgington behind them. On hearing Acbar Ali cry out "what is this! what is this!" they all ran up to the spot.

Mr. A. Edgington, chief superintendent of police, stated that he remembered going to the prisoner's house on the morning after he was arrested. Witness went along with the prisoner; Acbar Ali and some other members of the force followed. Made a search on the premises. The police were divided into two or three parties and sent to search in the compound with orders if anything was found relating to the case not to touch it until they had first reported it to witness. In consequence of a statement made to witness he went to the front part of the compound with the prisoner, and there saw two pieces of burnt red leather, Acbar Ali, and other policemen, as well as several members of the prisoner's family. As the search continued the pieces of paper were picked up one by one.

Cross-examined.—The prosecutor, Mr. Somerville, gave information as to the prisoner's family having told him about the papers being in the stable room, whereupon witness went to the room, when the papers were taken out of the box. Did not see Acbar Ali actually discover the place where the fire was. Before the prisoner left Bombay there had been a report of a fire in the compound.

Mr. Inspector Barnes stated that he went on the 10th November to the office of Lyon Brothers in the Fort, and there examined the lock of a safe and found a piece of iron in it, on taking out the iron the lock was all right. The prisoner was present and pointed out a drawer, in the lock of which was another piece of iron, on the lock being taken off it was found that there was nothing the matter with it. After that went to the prisoner's house, when he gave up the box which had been taken from the office with the soda-water in.

Joseph Francis Manuel, clerk in the employment of the prosecutors, recognized amongst the fragment of the burnt paper the word "January 1866" which was in his handwriting, also "December 1865." They were the fragments of accounts current. These were actually written by himself with a steel pen; could likewise make out the word "March 1865" on another piece. Before that paper was burnt it was an account current and the property of Lyon Brothers and Co.

Cross-examined: The writing which he had described was a copy of his writing. Witness explained (with considerable difficulty) that it was a press copy of something written by himself. Knew that it was a press copy of an account current because he had himself written it and because the copy of the account current was missing. Had no other reason for it. Recognized it to be an account current from the way in which the dates were entered. Accounts sales and outvoices were written in the same way. There were copies of books of account sales and outvoices. Did not know that there was a press copy of account sales missing.

One of the jury here (after examining the fragments) said that he found that the number of dates down the margin showed that the witness was right in saying that it was a copy of an account current and not of an account sales.

Eduljee Cursetjee, shroff in the firm of Lyon Brothers and Co., stated that on the 10th November the prisoner called him to his desk and said that some blank bill of exchange forms and other vouchers were missing, and also that the safe in which the books were kept would not open. Witness then went with the prisoner to the safe and tried to put the key in, but it would not go in. After that he pulled the handle of the door when it opened. The prisoner thereupon opened the other door and exclaimed that his books were not there. The prisoner said afterwards that Mr. Somerville was in the habit of coming to the office and perhaps he had occasion for them and had taken them away,

Mr. Alexander Taylor, an assistant to Lyon Brothers, stated that he kept one key of the safe in a drawer of the desk and the prisoner the other. The drawer had a Chubbs' lock on it. There was another key to that drawer which was kept sometimes by Mr. Somerville and sometimes by Mr. Newsom. On the 2nd November had the key of the safe, and left it in the drawer, when he went away at night, and as far he could remember locked it. The other key of the drawer was left with Mr. Newsom. Returned to the office on the morning of the 10th when he found the drawer open and the key of the safe missing. On examining the lock found a small piece of wire in it, but it was not injured. It was witness' duty from March 1865 till the end of the year to check the cash books by comparing the entries therein with the vouchers kept by the cash-keeper. The book kept by the prisoner had entries made in his own handwriting of the sums expended for stamps. Did not know what had become of that book, but believed the cover of a book now produced was the same. The cash book was also missing. These books were kept in the safe.

Cross-examined: Never made any enquiry as to the amount expended by the prisoner or asked him what balance of stamps he had on hand. Understood that the sum the prisoner received as shown in the book were the amounts he expended.

Mr. John Newsom, an assistant in the house of Lyon Brothers and Co., stated that when he left the office on the 3rd of November he left the key of Mr. Taylor's drawer in his own and gave the key of the latter to Mr. Buckle. On the Saturday after found the drawer unlocked and Mr. Traylor's key inside. Had checked the cash book from the latter end of 1865 and also checked a book in which the prisoner kept an account of the sums received for bill stamps. This book disappeared at the same time as the other books. Found the book cover (produced) behind witness' desk in a book shelf. Recognised it as being the cover of the book above alluded to. The writing on the cover is in the handwriting of the prisoner. Some loose pieces of paper (produced) witness believed to be a portion of the inside of the cover and were given to him by Mr. Godhino and Mr. Cabral, clerks in the same office. He recognised the writing on some of these scraps as being in the handwriting of the prisoner, and some other pieces of marble coloured paper as being part of the lining of the cover, and some other scraps also having figures on in the prisoner's handwriting and "ticks" which witness believed to be his own. Witness likewise believed that the bills of exchange (second or third) produced as well as some blank forms belonged to the firm.

Cross-examined: Letters from home have been written to the firm here, complaining of the prisoner's stamp accounts not having been checked. Saw the prisoner at the railway station on the Thursday evening in the Dewallee week, when he had on a reddish coloured garment.

Emilio Godhino, a clerk in the service of the firm, identified some parcels of paper scraps previously alluded as being the same as he picked out of some waste paper casks in December last.

Framjee Rustomjee, in the employment of Lyon Brothers and Co., stated that he was an assistant shroff, kept two Guzarathi cash books from 1st January 1865 to January 1866. The prisoner used to get money off witness for bills of exchange stamps, and give a memorandum stating the particulars of the stamps with the sums required, which witness used to enter in his book and then pay the prisoner the money; sometimes the memoranda was returned and at other times witness kept them. Paid the prisoner on the 24th November 1865 Rs. 984 for bill stamps as per his memorandum of that date. Four other memoranda produced are in the handwriting of the prisoner: witness received them from him at the time he got the money shown on them for bill stamps, the respective amounts being for Rs. 426, dated 25th September 1865; Rs. 420, 13th October 1865; Rs. 240, 28th October 1865; and Rs. 582, 11th November 1865; all for bill stamps. In the month of September 1865, the total sum paid to the prisoner for bill stamps was Rs. 2,750; October, Rs. 2,736; November Rs. 3,487.

Cross examined: Could not say whether these sums were paid into the prisoner's own hand or to other persons for him. Never paid any money to the prisoner without receiving a memorandum with one exception when the sum of Rs. 120 was paid in addition to Rs. 240, witness himself adding the former sum with the consent of the prisoner. On some occasions, when witness was sick, another person made payment and accounted for it to him when he came back. He could not say whether any of the sums above alluded to had been paid in that way.

By the Court: As to the items paid to the prisoner for bill stamps witness could only say that he went by the entries in the book and not from his own personal knowledge.

Mr. John Colebrook, assistant superintendent of stamps, stated what his duty in connection with stamps was. Blank form of bills were brought to him and when he had satisfied himself as to what was wanted, he initialed them and sent to the registering clerk, who registered them in one register with other documents brought to be stamped, who is especially told off for that duty. Either the same clerk or another one then makes a memorandum of the stamp duty to be charged, when a warrant is made out to the clerk in charge of the stamping presses the memorandum and warrant is brought to witness for signature. The warrant is registered, simply as a precaution. The applicant always presents himself before witness in the first instance. The shroff receives the amount of the money for the stamps from the applicant, who takes the memorandum to him. The stamping clerk on receiving the warrant impresses the stamp. The shroff keeps the account of the money and witness checks the entry in the register and the memorandum which bears the initials of the shroff, and when the clerk receives that he makes over the stamped document to the applicant. The books show the names of the person to whom the stamps are issued. All bills of exchange stamps issued since October last bear the date of issue on the back of them.

At the conclusion of this witness's evidence, and as it was a quarter past 8 o'clock, the further investigation of the case was postponed till (Wednesday) morning, the jury being detained for the night in the Court House.

Tenth day, Wednesday, 13th February.

The case was resumed this morning.

Dorabjee Nanabhoy Wadia was formerly in the employ of the firm as cash keeper and kept the rough cash book in English; the fair cash book was kept by Mr. Cabral, and the Goozerathee cash book was kept by his shroff, the witness Framjee Rustomjee. Witness was responsible for the payments made by the shroff. If the shroff was absent witness used to make payments himself and then hand over the memoranda of such to the shroff and ordered him to make such entries which witness saw that he made. All entries made by the shroff during the day were checked by witness in the evening. Had made payments to the prisoner on account of bills of exchange stamps, memoranda were generally sent in, but sometimes an entry was made in a book of the amount by the prisoner.

Pestonjee Sorabjee, assistant cashier to Lyon Brothers, paid the prisoner on the 13th November last Rs. 346 on account of bill stamps, the total amount paid in that month was two sums of Rs. 346 and Rs. 358, and the amount paid in October previous was Rs. 2,082. Witness recognised some scraps of paper produced as a portion of the bills of exchange stamp book kept by the prisoner, and he also recognised the empty book cover as being that of the book alluded to. On another scrap of paper recognised the figures "648, 660, and 774" in the handwriting of the prisoner. Recollected personally having paid the prisoner Rs. 774 on 2nd October 1866, as shown on that paper. On the 16th October paid him Rs. 660, 26th of the same month Rs. 648; had entries to that effect in his rough cash book: they were paid to the prisoner personally by witness for bill stamps.

Hurrichund Wittoba, cashier to Lyon Brothers, stated that the prisoner on the 3rd of November last asked him to look into the safe and see whether the books were all right there. Witness did so and found them all there that should be; he never asked witness to do so before. Some of these books witness had never seen since. Witness described the books as being covered with red leather. Made payments to the prisoner on account of bills of exchange stamps: the amounts were entered in one of the missing books. Believed that the fragments of papers (produced) were portions of the book kept by the prisoner, and recognised the empty book cover as that of the book just mentioned. The fair cash book has not been written up since August 1866.

Cross-examined: On the occasion when the prisoner asked witness to look into the safe and see if the books were right, Jamsetjee, the salesman, had been enquiring about the agreement book, which at that time could not be found; it has been since discovered. One cash book was lost on a previous occasion and recourse was had to the prisoner's bill stamp book to assist witness in writing up that portion of the accounts. Did not always make payments to the prisoner personally.

Pestonjee Sorabjee, recalled for cross-examination, said that sometimes he paid the prisoner himself the money for stamps and sometimes witness's clerk paid him. Witness paid him himself the sum of Rs. 744 in October and in November Rs. 12, Rs. 346 on different days. Could not recollect personally making some other payments to different persons otherwise than the prisoner on one of these dates entered in the rough cash book, but remembered going to the sales department to get the sum of Rs. 744 for the prisoner on the 2nd October because it was a large amount. Had always to send to the sales department for money when he ran short. The prisoner generally wanted notes and not silver. Admitted that he (witness) had drawn the sum of Rs. 2,875 from the sales department out of which he paid the prisoner Rs. 744. Had no positive recollection of having gone for notes on that day.

Re-examined by Mr. Pigot: On the 13th November paid the prisoner partly in notes and partly in silver (witness here named the precise amount in notes and in silver).

Nathoobhoy Hurjeevundass, shroff in the Stamp Office, stated that in the month of October last the sum of Rs. 66-4 was received from the firm of Lyon Brothers by witness for all kinds of stamps, out of that he received himself Rs. 35; from 1st to 15th November Rs. 157-8, of which he received himself Rs. 62-8. There is no other place at which blank forms can be impressed. On the 12th November Rs. 42 were received by witness's assistant, 13th November Rs. 3 also by assistant, 15th Rs. 50 by witness himself; could not say for what particular kind of stamps these sums were paid on account of Lyon Brothers.

Cross-examined: Had no personal recollection of the person from whom he received the amounts. In January 1866 received Rs. 998; April Rs. 1,597.

Ramchunder Chimajee, assistant clerk to the last witness, received in the month of October 1866 Rs. 31-4 from Lyon Brothers for stamps. In November of the same year to the 15th, Rs. 95 was also received.

Atmaram Narayen, register clerk in the Stamp Office, stated that in the month of October last 3 annas only were received from Lyon Brothers for bills of exchange stamps, in November from 1st to 15th Rs. 45. Some of these amounts were received by witness and some by his assistant.

Gopal Pandorung, a clerk in the Stamp Office, in October last received 3 annas for stamps from Lyon Brothers.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. McCulloch then proceeded to address the jury on behalf of the prisoner. To prove the first charge of misappropriation, the learned gentleman contended that it would be necessary that they should be satisfied beyond doubt that the particular sum received by the prisoner had been used for a different purpose for which he received it. He then called the attention of the jury to the improbability of the prisoner having on the 13th of November, at a time when he was suspected of having something to do with the disappearance of the books, misappropriated the sum of Rs. 346, as that was the amount received on that day, the proof of which entirely depended upon the accuracy of the officials in the Stamp Office. Only evidence had been given that the sum of Rs. 1,132 had been received by the prisoner, while on the other hand he had expended Rs. 2,595 for stamps. It was not always the practice of the prisoner to purchase stamps on the day that he received the money, the contrary being the case; and it was shown that on the day before he received the sum of Rs. 346, he paid Rs. 42 at the Stamp Office. It seemed from the way in which the accounts were kept, that he made entries in his books, days before he sent for the money, and that when he got this last sum he was justified in re-couping himself. After commenting on a portion of the evidence the learned gentleman remarked upon the circumstance of the peculiar manner in which the prisoner was found at Tanna and accounted for it by the unfortunate man, through sickness, being at the time temporarily deranged. The learned counsel then remarked upon the access so many different parties had to the safe in which the books were kept and from the way in which the keys were distributed about, gave facilities during the time the office was closed for business. Mr. McCulloch next addressed himself to the evidence in regard to the box, and characterised the whole of the inference that was attempted to be thrown thereon as improbable in the extreme. In regard to the burning in the garden the learned gentleman called the attention of the jury to the utter want of concealment in that respect and the incredibility of the witness who stated that he saw a thick book burning, when the fact was there was a thick belt of trees between the spot where he was at the time and that where the fire was situated. The learned gentleman remarked upon the great difficulty that existed in burning large books or books of any sort in a fire, and called attention to the fact that not an atom was discovered of the remains of either of these large books. He ridiculed the idea of the [illegible] of charred red leather (produced) being [illegible] remains of such large and massive books [illegible] those alleged to have been so destroyed. [illegible] added that the fact of only one fragment of any [illegible] these books being produced and the manner in which it was alleged to have been found while not a fragment of any of the other papers discovered was suspicious had the slightest mark of having been in the fire. He submitted that there was not one tittle of evidence, with the exception of that one suspiciously produced fragment. The learned gentleman called upon the jury to give the prisoner the benefit of the many doubts and suspicious circumstances attending the case.

A number of witnesses were then called who gave the prisoner a most excellent character.

His Lordship then proceeded to sum up the evidence and told the jury that they might relieve themselves as to the theft of money and confine themselves to that of theft of the books and papers. And they would also relieve their minds in regard to the 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 7th counts as to misappropriation, in which the prosecution had failed: it failed because neither one of the witnesses could speak as to their having individually made any one payment; they could only speak from the book, whic through the carelessness of the prosecution n having got the entries therein translat could not be admitted in evidence. The learn Judge then explained the law on the ca and afterwards read through the evider at great length. His Lordship concluded most careful summing up, which occupied t hours and a half in delivery, by telling them t were bound to give the prisoner the benefi any reasonable doubt they might entertain.

They jury then retired to consider their ver at a quarter to 10, and after an absence of t quarters of an hour returned into Court wi verdict of guilty of theft on the 1st and counts, and *not* guilty on the other coun criminal breach of trust and misappropris

His Lordship then sentenced the priso three years' rigorous imprisonment House of Correction.

The Court rose at 10-30 P. M.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

BANKS.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India—No. XIX. of 1857.

Capital—One Crore of Rupees, in 50,000 Shares of Rs. 200 each.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
J. R. GRIMM, Esq.,—Chairman
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
JAMES W. WRIGHT, Esq.
CHARLES MACDONALD, Esq.
DALSOOKRAM HURGOVUNDASS, Esq.
Messrs. BRODIE & WILSON, } Auditors.
DR. AMBARAM KEVALRAM, }
JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.
Bombay, 17th August 1866.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Paid-up CAPITAL—£800,000.
Manager—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
London Bankers. {The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

4 months' sight (on City Bank)	at 1s. 11½d.	per Rupee.
3 do.	at 1s. 11¼d.	„
2 do.	at 1s. 11⅛d.	„
1 do.	at 1s. 11d.	„
On Demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11d.	„

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be Credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances up to one lac of Rupees in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000, when such has been the case no interest will be allowed, and on fixed deposits as follow:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 „
Do. 12 do. 6 „

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances ... or Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P.M.
Bombay, 4th February 1867. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 4 ms' sight above £50	1s. 11½d.	per Rupee.
„ 3 do.	1s. 11¼d.	„
„ 2 do.	1s. 11d.	„
„ 1 do.	1s. 10¾d.	„
On demand	1s. 10⅝d.	„
On Scotland do. } On Ireland do. } Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.	1s. 10½d.	

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of NewSouth Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 500. or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months.. .. .. .. 6 per cent.
6 do. .. .. .. 5 „
3 do... .. .. .. 4 „

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 3rd January 1867.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 26th July 1854.* Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1862, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

Head Office.—14, Rue Bergère Paris. Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases collects Bills.

On London.
„ France and the Continent of Europe.
„ Egypt.
„ Calcutta.
„ Madras and Pondicherry.
„ Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
„ Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
„ Sydney and Melbourne.
„ Singapore and Java.
At current rates.

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency ... Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £325,000 Lacs.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.
INSPECTOR OF BRANCHES IN INDIA:—DAVID LANCASTER, Esq.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, Jubbulpore, Benares, Darjeeling and Nynee tal.
London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

4 months' sight	at 1s. 11½d.	per Rupee.
3 do.	at 1s. 11¼d.	„
2 do.	at 1s. 11d.	„
1 do.	at 1s 10¾d.	„
On demand	at 1s. 10½d.	„
On Scotland and Ireland	at 1s. 10½d.	„
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	at 1s. 10½d.	

The Bank draws upon its Head Office, 6, King William Street, London, and on the Union Bank of London.

Government Securities are purchased and sold, also Bills of Exchange on England, Calcutta, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee; *and on every large Town in India*, Australia and Continental Europe, also on *Alexandria, Cairo, and Baghdad*.

The Bank draws also on Melbourne and Sydney in Australia.

The Bank will transmit bills direct to England on being furnished with the correct address of the party to whom the remittance is to be forwarded.

The Bank undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper and Certificates of Shares in Joint Stock Companies, and will draw the Interest or Dividends thereon, as declared half-yearly when authorized so to do, and remit the same by its own Bills without any charge. On surrender of such Paper or Scrip a Commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 at two per cent. per annum. Interest is also given on *fixed* deposits half yearly:—

At 6 per cent. requiring twelve months' notice of withdrawal.
At 5 ditto, nine ditto.
At 4 ditto, six ditto.
At 3 ditto, three ditto.

Deposits may generally be availed of, without notice, by the Bank's Bills on London.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of giving one month's notice of paying off any of the above Deposits, or of modifying their terms.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS

Are granted on approved persons and other Security on the usual terms. For further particulars apply to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.
W. H. PEILE, Manager.
Delhi and London Bank, Limited, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th January 1867.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.—AGENTS in Bombay for the FIRE BRANCH FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Church Gate Street.

THE MARITIME INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital—One Million Pounds Sterling.* HEAD OFFICE IN LIVERPOOL. AGENTS in Bombay, Church Gate Street. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—Subscribed Capital, One Million Pounds Sterling. Agents in Bombay FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Church Gate Street.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—HEAD OFFICE, QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq.; Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

DIRECTOR.

Bernard Hall, Esq.	William Hickman, Esq.
William Hind, Esq.	W. Thompson Hill, Esq.
Patrick Hunter, Esq.	R. W. Kelley, Esq.
Henry Fowler, Esq.	George S. Kerferd, Esq.
Lewis J. M. Mason, Esq.	Joseph Kitchen, Esq.
William Aikin, Esq.	Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
H. G. Ashhurst, Esq.	Dadabhai Naorojee, Esq.
John Bateson, Esq.	John T. Pagan, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.	R. Barclay Reynolds, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.	John Sharp, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq.	Thomas Simpson, Esq.
Thomas Cardwell, Esq.	Francis ... Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.	J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.	H.C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.	Rogers Waterhouse, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.	

ACTUARY & GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.

SECRETARY.—John Elphick Leyland, Esq.

The Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first class offices. For further information and particulars apply to LAWRENCE & Co., Agents in Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums	1862	300,690	15	
Do.	1863	341,668	3	2
Do.	1864	406,403	13	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of		64,735	10	8

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for	1860	73,150	18	6
Do.	1862	105,703	1	11
Do.	1864	152,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
5th September 1864.

INSURANCES.

THE PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 26, VICTORIA.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the MARINE DEPARTMENT of the above Company are prepared to accept RISKS and issue POLICIES on Goods, Specie, &c. by Vessels to the United Kingdom, or Continent, or by Steamers to Indian Ports or to the Mauritius. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 11th August 1866.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—FIVE MILLIONS STELING.
Bombay Agency established 40 years.
Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.
President.
Directors.

James Alexander, Esq.	James Helme, Esq.
Charles J. Barnett, Esq.	Sampson Lucas, Esq.
George H. Barnett, Esq.	Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq.	Thomas Masterman, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq.	J. M. Montefiore, Esq.
William Gladstone, Esq.	Sir A. de Rothschild.
George J. Goschen, Esq., M.P.	Baron L. N. de Rothschild, M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P.	Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.

This Company offers to the Public the advantages of *complete security, prompt and liberal settlement of losses, and low rates of premium.*

Fire risks accepted and Policies issued by REMINGTON & Co., Agents for Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The Annual Revenue of the Standard Company is now upwards of £650,000, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £3,500,000 Sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,375,000 Sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £45,337 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS AND AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or other temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.
Bombay Board.
H. PRENTIS, Esq.
H. SOMERVILLE, Esq.
C. M. KEIR, Esq.
A. STEWART, Esq.
Agents at Bombay.
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (Ld.)
11th July 1863.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.

JOHN ALEXANDER HANKEY, Esq.—*Governor.*
BONAMY DOBREE, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
PATRICK F. ROBERTSON, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*
DIRECTORS.

NATH. ALEXANDER, Esq.	HARRY GEO. GORDON, Esq.
J. ALVES ARBUTHNOT, Esq.	EDWIN GOWER, Esq.
RICH. BAGGALLAY, Esq.	SAM. GREGSON, Esq., M.P.
H. BONHAM BAX, Esq.	A. C. GUTHRIE, Esq.
JAMES BLYTH, Esq.	LOUIS HUTH, Esq.
EDWARD BUDD, Esq.	CHARLES LYALL, Esq.
MARK W. COLLET, Esq.	JOHN ORD, Esq.
CHARLES CRAWLEY, Esq.	Capt. R. W. PELLY, R.N.
SIR FRED. CURRIE, Bart.	DAVID POWELL, Esq.
F. G. DALGETY, Esq.	ALEX. TROTTER, Esq.
JOHN ENTWISLE, Esq.	WM. BRYCE WATSON, Esq.
ROBERT GILLESPIE, Esq.	LESTOCK P. WILSON, Esq.

JOHN LAURENCE, Esq., *Secretary.*
JOHN ANTHONY RUCKER, Esq., *Underwriter.*
ARTHUR H. BAILEY, Esq., *Actuary.*
THOS. B. BATEMAN, Esq., *Manager of the Fire Department.*
W. G. HUNTER, Esq., F. R. C. S., *Medical Referee in Bombay.*

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured. This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the Policy holders than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses of management. The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

An allowance will be made for the surrender of Policies for the whole term of Life, on which not less than three years' premiums have been paid.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

Floating Policies are granted at usual premiums.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the undermentioned Agencies:—

Madras	Messrs. ARBUTHNOT, & Co.
Calcutta	„ MACKILLOP, STEWART, & Co.
Hong Kong	„ DENT & Co.
Shanghai	„ DENT & Co.
Mauritius	„ BLYTH & Co.
Melbourne	„ DALGETY & Co.
Launceston	„ DU CROZ & Co.
Hobart Town	„ MR. LAVINGTON ROOPE.
Adelaide	„ ELDER & Co.
Sydney	„ FANNING GRIFFITHS & Co.
Dunedin	„ DALGETY RATTRAY & Co.

For further information and Prospectus apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 20th June 1865.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—*Established in London and Calcutta 1834*—Confirmed by Special Act of Pariament 6, William IV., Cap. 64.—INVESTED CAPITAL RUPEES 8,237,000, OF WHICH FIFTY-FIVE LAKHS ARE INVESTED IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

London Office—No. 1, King William Street.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
G. TAYLOR, Esq.,

H. Cleveland, Esq.	A. Hay, Esq.
J. Macfarlane, Esq.	H. E. Bright, Esq.

AGENTS.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.

Medical Referee.	*Solicitors.*
Dr. J. W. Reynalds.	Messrs. Kelly & Co.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1865, was 8,615 assuring...	£7,590,968		
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was	£1,458,379		
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1865 were	£823,798		

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 9th May 1866.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate	Rs. 480	0	0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit.	„ 240	0	0
Net Annual Premium..	240	0	0
Or at the reduced English rate	Rs 246	0	0
Less 50 per cent. as above...	„ 123	0	0
Net Annual Premium Rs.	123	0	0

No Society Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies, Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a Honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or Afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be Assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, *i. e.* without Profits, at Reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid, should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good Health and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies upon which the Age has been admitted, Indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate, so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

NOTICES.

SELECTED BORDEAUX CLARETS.—The undersigned are now landing their quarterly shipments of Finest Clarets:—

		per dozen.
Chateaux Margaux	} Dinner Wines	at 34 0
Leoville		at 28 0
St. Julieu		at 22 0
Medoc Best		at 16 0
Do. (in pints), for breakfast or cup		at 9 0
Medoc Petit (in quarts only)		at 12 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
N. B.—Less 10 per cent. for Cash in original cases Monthly settlement 5 per cent.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.—The undersigned are prepared to grant Insurance, against loss by fire on buildings and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.
2nd April 1866.

NAPIER FOUNDRY AND ENGINE WORKS,
FORAS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

D. T. STEWART & Co. beg to notify that they are now prepared to execute all manner of Iron and Brass Castings, to undertake repairs of Marine and other Engines, and to furnish Estimates for the supply of Hydraulic Presses, Pumps, and every description of Machinery.

All Ship work and up-country requirements will receive prompt attention.

Communications to be addressed to the Works, as above, or directed to care of Messrs. JOHN TANNER & Co., No. 12, Meadow Street.
Bombay, 1st June 1866.

TIFFINS are always ready at the BYCULLA HOTEL between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock daily. This arrangement will be found most convenient for Travellers proceeding by the Midday Trains.
W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.
Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

BYCULLA HOTEL.—The Manager of this Hotel begs to inform the Public that DINNERS can be provided for large or small Parties at two hours' notice.

Gentleman or Parties can be so accommodated with DINNERS, either in the Dining Hall or in Private Rooms.
W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.
Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the junction of the Bellasis and Clare Roads, Byculla.

This Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay. The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises.

The Table is abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Manager.

The Wines, Liquors and Beer are of the very best description, supplied direct from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental markets.

The Manager confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be here accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated and within five minute's drive of both the Railway Stations, and may be reached in a short time from the Bunders.
W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.
Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) beg to announce to Amateur and Professional Photographers, that they keep an extensive and well selected stock of Apparatus and Chemicals, and every other Article required in the Art of PHOTOGRAPHY, including Cameras of every description, and of the best construction.

Lenses by Ross, Dallmeyer, and others.
Glass Baths, mounted and unmounted.
Glass Dishes, Porcelain Baths and Dishes.
Glass and Porcelain Dippers, Ebonite Baths and Dishes.
Camera Stands, Printing Frames, Scales and Weights.
Stoppered and Graduated Collodion Bottles.
Graduated Glass Measures, Argentometers.
Glass and Wedgwood Funnels, Pestles and Mortars.
Patent Plate Glasses, Plate Boxes, and Plate Holders.
Vignette Glasses, Cutting or Shaping Plates.
Developing Glasses, Levelling Stands.
Head Rests, Rolling Presses.
Card Mounts, Albums, Stereoscopes.
Stills in Tin and Copper.
Collodions by Thomas, Mawson, Ponting and Blanchard.
Albumenized Paper by the best Makers.
Works on Photography, &c. &c.

JUST RECEIVED,

Sarony's Patent Poseing Apparatus, or Universal Rest with Chair, and Ornamental Cabinet.

This recent invention is now being introduced into the principal Studios at Home, and will be found a most valuable aid to the Photographic Artist.

How's Photographic Tent,—one of the lightest and most complete hitherto introduced.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DEPOT, BYCULLA.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

MRS. LAKE has just received a large and fashionable assortment of MILLINERY, &c., which is now on view:—

Bonnets, in Tulle, Crepe, Blonde, &c., from Rs. 20 to Rs. 35.

Hats for Ladies, trimmed and untrimmed, from Rs. 7 to Rs. 35.

Hats for Boys and Girls, trimmed and untrimmed, Rs. 5 to Rs. 24.

Hats and Hoods for Infants, in Silk, Satin, Cashmere, and Pique, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 24.

Infants' Cloaks, in Cashmere, Braided Silk, and Muslin, richly trimmed with Embroidery, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 80.

Boys' and Girls' Pelisses and Blouses, in Pique, Cashmere, and Cloth, for outdoor wear, from Rs. 13 to Rs. 24 per suit.

Boys' Knickerbocker Suits, in Cloth and Linen, Rs. 11 to Rs. 20.

Do. do Stockings, Coloured, Rs. 14 per dozen.

Dressing Gowns, in Muslin, Pique, and Doria, Rs. 35 to Rs. 60, richly trimmed.

Royal Sandringham Frilling, for Ladies and Children's Under-linen, of all widths.

Infants' Cap Fronts, trimmed, from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 2-8.

Infants' Richly Embroidered Jaconet Capes, Rs. 10 to Rs. 18.

Ball Dresses, very elegant, in the newest styles, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 66.

Garnitures of Flowers, with Gold and Silver Birds, Insects, &c., mixed, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 60.

Head Dresses of Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons, interspersed with Gold and Silver Ornaments, &c., Rs. 12 to Rs. 35.

Gold Pins, Combs, Balls, &c., Rs 10 to Rs. 20.

Handkerchiefs, of the finest quality, Rs. 10 to Rs. 30 each

Rich Fancy Ball-room Fans, Rs. 13 to Rs. 25.

Opera Cloaks, very handsome, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 69.

Belt Ribbons, in all Colours, from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 2-8 per yard.

Crystal, Gold, and Silver Trimmings for Ball Dresses.

Passmenterie and Silk Belts, for Ladies, Rs. 7 to Rs. 15 each.

Bodices, in Black and White Lace, Muslin, Grenadine, and Brussels Net, &c, Rs. 8 to Rs. 60.

Mantles for Ladies in Black and White Pusher Lace, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 150.

Mantles in White, Coloured, and Black Silk Grenadine, Rs. 25 to Rs. 65.

Mantles, in Black Silk, richly trimmed, "Queen," "Princess of Wales," "Princess Alice," "Empress," &c., from Rs. 50 to Rs. 95.

Bodices, in Mull Muslin, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 14.

Net, Black, White, Spotted, and Plain, Rs. 2 to Rs. 4-8 per yard.

Mantles, Warm, for Ladies proceeding to Europe, Rs. 23 to Rs. 35.

Buckles, in Gold, Silver, Crystal, Enamelled, Coral, &c., Rs. 7 to Rs. 24.

Petticoats, for Ladies, Flounced and Embroidered, from Rs. 13 to Rs. 25.

Crinolines, White and Coloured, Striped, Rs. 10 to Rs. 18 each.

Corsets, Ladies' Stays and Riding Belts of every description, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 12.

Satin, Rich, White, and Black, Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 7-8 per yard.

Silks, Black, White, and various Colours (Glace), Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 6-8.

Moire Antique, Black, White, and Coloured, Rs. 100 to Rs. 120.

Broche Silks of all Colours, from Rs. 4 to Rs. 7 per yard.

Silk Robes, a few, very rich, from Rs. 165 to Rs. 185.

Tulles, Black, White, and Coloured, Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 4 per yard.

Crepes, Areophane, Black, White, and Coloured, Rs. 2-8 per yard.

Muslins, White, Black, and Coloured, French, Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per yard.

Muslins, Grenadine, Striped and Plain, Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per yard.

Grenadine Muslin Dresses, from Rs. 11 to Rs. 15 per dress.

Muslins, Embroidered and Grenadine, and Book Muslin Dresses, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 35 per dress.

Brilliants, White and Coloured for Ladies' Dressing-gowns, from Re. 1 to Rs. 1-8 per yard.

Dorias and White Muslins, Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per yard.

Jaconets and Lincing Muslins, from As. 8 to Re. 1 per yard.

Pique, White and Maize, Rs. 2-8 per yard.

Paramatta, Alpacca, Crepe, French Merino, Alpacca Mohair, from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4.

Collars and Sleeves, in Black Crepe, Rs. 4 to Rs. 7 per set.

Ginghams and Half Mourning Chintzes, As. 12 to Re. 1 per yard.

Ladies' Silk Stockings, from Rs. 4 to Rs. 7-8 per pair.

Frisettes, Chignons, for the Hair, Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 3 each.

Maltese Lace Collars, and Cuffs, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 20.

Jet Ornaments, consisting of Brooches, Ear-rings, Bracelets, Pins, Chains, Necklets, and Victorias, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 25.

Jacquettes, Ladies', in Black Cloth, Silk, and Llama, loose Jacquettes for house wear, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 45.

Tarlatans, White and Coloured, Re. 1 to Rs. 1-8 per yard.

Veils, Embroidered Tulle for Brides, Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.

Veils, Rich Lace for Brides, Rs. 48 to Rs. 130.

Handkerchiefs, for Mourning, with French hem and Black border, Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 each.

Prints and Chintzes, in all Colours, from As. 10 to Re. 1 per yard.

Caps for Boys, in Straw, Rs. 6 each.

Tulle Ruche trimming with Gold, for Ball Dresses, Rs. 1-8 per yard.

Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons, Muslin, and Jaconet Edgings and Insertions, Linings, Thread, Buttons, Whalebone, &c. &c. &c.

Fancy Alpacca Petticoats, trimmed with Coloured Braid, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 12 each.

Boots for Ladies, Coloured and Black, Rs. 9 to Rs. 12 per pair.

Parasol Covers, in rich Sardinian and Point Exhibition Point, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 each.

Maltese Real Lace, for Dresses and Bonnets, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 18 per set.

Fancy Buttons for Dresses, from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 3 per dozen.

Real and Maltese Lace, in all widths, from As. 8 to Rs. 4 per yard.

Do. do. do. *Insertion* do. do. As. 8. to Rs. 4 per yard.

Winceys, Plain and Striped, of all Colours, Re. 1 to Rs. 1-8 yard.

JUST RECEIVED.

Ladies Kid Gloves very best.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY ATTENDED TO.

Orders from Outstations to be accompanied with a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

January, 1867.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE, BOILERS, ENGINES, SHAFTING, DRUMS, GINS, and OPENERS with ROOFING for a complete Factory of 60 or 100 Gins.

Private offers will be received, and if the Machinery be not sold privately it will be put up to PUBLIC AUCTION in a few days.

For further particulars apply to
19th Sept. 1866. LEX. C. BRICE & Co.

FOR SALE, new IRON BARGES, measuring 83 4/10 in length, 20 feet beam, 6 feet in depth, and lined with 2 inch Singapore teak—each BARGE will carry 135 Tons of Coal.
GEORGE WHITLEY, For Liquidators,
Bombay Reclamation Company.
Bombay, 4th January 1867.

FOR SALE, the two powerful STEAM TUGS, "ELEPHANTA" and RULANNER," built by the Thames Iron Ship Building Company, with Engines by John Stewart of Blackwall. Tonnage of each 125 Tons, horse-power (nominal) 70 Horses. These Steamers are quite new, and are in perfect order.
GEORGE WHITLEY, For Liquidators,
Bombay Reclamation Company.
Bombay, 4th January 1867.

FOR SALE, STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 horse power. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

FOR SALE, a large quantity of the best WOULDHAM PORTLAND CEMENT. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.
Bombay, 18th December 1866.

DEALS.—FOR SALE, a quantity of DEALS, now lying on the Elphinstone Bunder Apply to ROPER, PRICE & Co.

FOR SALE.—One Vertical High pressure Steam Engine 9-inch Cylinder 19-inch Stock complete with shafting, drums, and strapping for driving a circular saw, lathes, gins &c.

One independent double geared drilling Machine, can drill holes up to 6 inches diameter.

One Ten-inch slide and screw cutting lathe 18 feet broad Apply to Messrs. ALEX. C. BRICE & Co. 27 Meadow Street.
Bombay, 14th January 1867.

FOR SALE.—1. That large House, No. 29, Hornby Row, lately occupied by Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq.

2. The large range of Buildings, comprising upwards of 1,400 square yards, recently occupied by the Asiatic Banking Corporation and Messrs. Grey & Co., situated in Rampart Row and Ash Lane.

3. All that piece of Ground, measuring about 9,000 square yards, with bungalow thereon, situated in Mount Road, Mazagon, at present occupied by Nowrojee Cursetjee Cowasjee, Esq.

The other Properties previously advertised have been sold.

Apply to FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED).

If desired, a certain proportion of the purchase money will be allowed to remain unpaid, on Mortgage of properties.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

FOR SALE, the Oriental Races and Tribes, Residents and Visitors of Bombay. A Series of Photographs, with letter-press descriptions. By William Johnson, Bombay Civil Service (Uncovenanted.)—Vol. II. Maharashtra, or Maratha Country.—Price Rs. 52½. CHESSON & WOODHALL.
Bombay, 19th Dec. 1866.

FOR SALE AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, Parel, Road, Byculla, White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Sets, Silver and Electroplated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated, Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Carpets with Border, &c.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to notify to the public, both in Bombay and up-country, that he has no connection whatever in Business with his son Hassum Nansee, and to warn the public against paying to the said Hassum Nansee any sum or sums of money which may be due to him, the said Nansee Parpia, or to his shop, and that he the said Nansee Parpia will not be responsible for the transactions of the said Hassum Nansee.

CARRIAGES, &c., FOR SALE.

Very elegant double Broughams, open or close; Sociables; Stanhope Phaetons; Mail Phaetons; Waggonettes; Dog Cart, with hood on four wheels; Buggies; Children's Perambulators; Locomotive Cantering Horses; single and double plated Harnesses, &c., by best Manufacturers, London. Also, full size Billiard Tables complete.
NANSEE PARPIA.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.,

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CLARETS,	Eshenauer Benecke—	St. Estephe	at Rs. 12	per doz
Do.	Do.	St. Julien	„ 15	„
Do.	Do.	Pauillac	„ 18	„
Do.	Do.	Pontet Canet	„ 25	„
Brandy, Aef de Luze—Gold Ring			„ 18	„
Champagne, Lelegard			„ 25	„

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.,
Carsetjee Furdoonjee's Building, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 16th Nov. 1866.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co's WINES, &c.—Messrs. ROGERS & Co. have pleasure in announcing the arrival of fresh shipments of the above. In addition to those mentioned in former Advertisements, a Notice of the following WINES will be hailed by all old Constituents of the House:—

BURGUNDIES. Rich and persuasive; of full body and surpassing perfume.

Chambertin	Rs. 48 per dozen.
Nuits	„ 36 „
Macon	„ 24 „

The following are already firmly established in public favour:—

STILL MOSELLE and HOCK. Equal, if not superior in bouquet and flavour to those which were so rapidly consumed last year.

Forster Traminer	Rs. 33 per dozen.
Rudesheimer	„ 26 „
Hockheimer	„ 26 „
Draunberger Moselle	„ 26 „
CHAMPAGNE.	
Best Dry, a superb beverage	„ 38 „
Do. pints	„ 20 „
SHERRIES.	
Amontillado	„ 36 „
Amoroso, pale and full flavoured,	„ 30 „
Green Seal, golden full bodied	„ 28 „
Yellow Seal, a pale Wine of a remarkably fine character	„ 24 „
BRANDY.	
No. 1 Black Capsule, Bouquet very enticing	„ 33 „
WHISKEY.	
Scotch and Irish	„ 21 „

Rum, Gin, Geneva, and Liquors.
Price Lists on application. ROGERS & Co.,
Bombay and Poona.

AERATED WATERS.—MESSRS. ROGERS & Co. have, as is well known, for many years devoted their closest attention as Chemists to the manufacture of the above necessaries of life. Their long and intimate experience of the systems of Charcoal filtration has enabled them to construct Filters vastly superior to the much vaunted and advertised Charcoal Block, a medium which no Chemist can use without soon discovering its defects.

The use of Steam Power has enabled them to dispense with native or animal labour in aerating the water, and thus to produce a beverage of unsurpassable excellence: and as, for nearly quarter of a century they have been Agents for the most celebrated Soda Water Machinists in England—Messrs. Hayward, Tyler & Co.—they have been able to test experimentally every improvement in Soda Water Machinery during that long period.

The following are the principal WATERS manufactured by Rogers & Co.:—

SODA WATER, free from excess of Alkali, and therefore from that soapy taste characterising bazaar and other Waters.
LEMONADE.
TONIC WATER, a delicious assuagant which, as manufactured by Rogers & Co., cannot be imitated.
GINGERADE.
POTASH WATER.
LITHIA WATER.
SELTZER WATER.
VICHY WATER (Alterative and Alkaline.)
OREZZA WATER (chalybeate).

From the complete collection of Analyses in their possession Messrs. R. & Co. can prepare numerous other Mineral Waters with great accuracy.

SYRUPS.

TONIC REFRESHER (name registered). An excellent addition to Soda Water, in Faintness or Dejection, when recourse would otherwise be had to Alcoholic stimulants.
LEMON.
TONIC LEMON.
GINGER.
FRUIT of various kinds.

The printed instructions for the unpacking and preservation of Soda Water which Messrs. R. & Co. issued to their mofussil constituents twelve months ago, and which, they perceive, have been adopted by a neighbouring house, run as follows:—It is important that the Soda Water when received should be at once unpacked, and the bottles laid on their sides (the liquid covering the corks) with dry straw between. If this precaution be not attended to, it is very probable that the contents will afterwards be found ullaged and bad.

ROGERS & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists,
Bombay and Poona.

LEIBIG'S EXTRACT of MEAT—Solid, as imported, in jars Rs. 3-8, Rs. 6, Rs. 12, and Rs. 24.

LEIBIG'S NUTRITIVE EXTRACT Liquid, prepared by ourselves. A due regard to the quality of the Meat does not permit of any competition in price with other houses, as the quality of the Meat in the Extract can only be distinguished by its effects on the Invalid, and not by the sensible qualities of taste and appearance.

Our preparation in its effects has more than justified the encomiums passed upon the Extract by the great Chemist himself.

In bottles Rs. 3, Rs. 6, Rs. 10, Rs. 32.—Special terms entered into with Hospitals.

ROGERS & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists,
Bombay and Poona.

CARBOLIC ACID.—Macdougall's preparation of this Acid have been universally adopted by Government and Municipal authorities in this country as the best disinfectants extant.

The experiments of Mr. Crookes F. R. S. in connection with the Cattle Plague have proved their excellence beyond a doubt. No one in town or country ought to be without the Powder who has a regard for his health or those of household.

In Stables and Dog Kennels the powder is as essential to cleanliness as soap is in a bath-room.

The Ointment is infallible in the removal of Mange.

For Cesspools or Drains the Liquid is the best preparation. Powder Rs. 12 per cwt., 12 as. per bottle. Ointment per pots, 8 as., Rs. 1, and Rs. 2. Liquid per bottle 12 as., and Rs. 1-4 or Rs. 6 and Rs. 12 per bottle.

Agents for Western India,
ROGERS & Co., Bombay and Poona.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES as follows:—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

KEYL & Co., Bordeaux.—Messrs. GADDUM & Co., Agents for the above Firm, have just received a fresh supply of the following carefully selected WINES and BRANDIES:—

		p doz.
CLARET	Médoc	Rs. 6 8 pts.
	Do.	„ 12 0 qts.
	Chateau Beltasse	20
CHAMPAGNE..	Moët & Chandon's Sillery—qualité supérieure	29
	Roederer Carte Blanche	38
COGNAC	Vieux Pale	18
	Tres-Vieux	25
	Tres-Vieux Champagne	35

TENNANT'S BEER, CAPSULED.—TREACHER & Co. (Limited) have just landed a shipment (direct from Tennant) of BEER which is considered too ripe to forward to their up-country constituents, and therefore, to make a speedy sale, offer it at quarts Rs 5-0 per dozen, pints Rs. 3-0 per dozen, for cash only, or net to those who pay monthly accounts.

SELECTED SHERRIES.—TREACHER & COMPANY (LIMITED) strongly recommend their Sherries at present on hand, consisting of

Finest Amontillados (a choice dry wine)	Rs. 42
Black Seal (a superior dinner sherry)	„ 33
White Seal (a good dinner wine)	„ 28
Bronze Seal (a full bodied sherry)	„ 28

BASS AND CO.'S BEER IN WOOD, last October Brew. Orders registered by LYON BROTHERS & Co.
Bombay, 1st February 1867.

FOR SALE, at the GODOWNS of the undersigned:

Champagne—Jules Mumms		Rs. 38	per dozen.
Moselle	Sparkling Muskatel	„ 35	„
Do.	Do. Schazzburg.	„ 40	„
Claret	Fine	„ 20	„
Do.	do.	„ 18	„
Sherry		„ 25	„
Do.	Fine	„ 28	„
Do.	do.	„ 30	„
Do.	Superior Amontillado.	„ 32	„
Do.	Fine Red Seal	„ 32	„
Do.	Amontillado Yellow Seal.	„ 32	„
Do.	Very superior Green Seal.	„ 36	„
Allsopp's Ale, quarts		„ 5-8	„
Will. Younger's Ale do.		„ 5	„

SILLAR & Co.

Established in Bombay 1812.
Established in London, and Bordeaux 1815.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. solicit that orders for their well known Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, from their friends in India, may be sent

In BOMBAY	from Messes and private consumers to Messrs. Rogers & Co.	
„	from Native Shopkeepers to Eduljee Pallonjee Bottlewalla.	
„ POONA	to Messrs. Rogers & Co.	
„ Secunderabad Saugor } „ Kamptee, Seetabuldee, &c. }	„	Cursetjee & Co.
„ Mhow	„	Merwanjee Cooverjee & Co.
„ Ahmedabad	„	Pestonjee Jehangeer & Co.
„ Kurrachee	„	Budgett and Hughes.
„ Calicut	„	Hirjee & Co.
„ Madras	„	Binny & Co.
„ Calcutta	„	Folkard & Co.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SPARKLING CHAMPAGNES specially prepared for India, shipped in quarts and pints:—in three qualities and four styles. These Wines are of the very best procurable.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRIES are selected with the greatest care and especially for a tropical climate: they comprise six qualities and styles.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CLARETS are Pure Wines of the Choicest Vintages and Chateaux. These are shipped direct from their Bordeaux Cellars in six qualities, in quarts and pints.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PORTS in quarts and pints, are Vintage Wines of two qualities only.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s MOSELLE AND HOCK, (in quarts and pints) either Sparkling or Still, are from the best known Houses in Germany. These Wines are confidently recommended as being inferior to none shipped to India.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s OLD PALE COGNAC, (protected by a Trade Mark on capsule and label). This well known old Brandy is highly recommended.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BEST LONDON OLD TOM, and OLD JAMAICA RUM, need only be compared with similarly named spirits shipped to India to be preferred to them (protected by Trade Mark on capsule and label.)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY from the most approved Distilleries (protected by Trade Mark.)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CORDIALS are Luxardo, Wynaud Fockink, and Heerings, shippers well known, and who excel all others in the manufacture of them. Cheap imitations should be avoided.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co. RESPECTFULLY notify that the selling prices of their Wines are fixed by their friends above named, to whom enquiries should be addressed for terms, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
WHOLESALE LONDON HOUSE, 44, Mark Lane.
RETAIL LONDON HOUSE, Charing Cross Railway Arches.
BORDEAUX HOUSE Place, du Champs de Mars.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY LIMITED, Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

		Per doz. Rs.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.		90
Do. „	Do.	40
Do. „	a Crown	30
Do. „	Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21
Mosselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality		40
Do. do. Pints		21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.		36
Do. Fine „	Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine „	Brand a Crown Pints	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co		36
Do. Spakling Brand a Crown		
Do. Fine Still Red Seal		18
Do. Fine Still Blue Seal		30
Do. Superior Still Green Seal		40
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal		23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal		29
Do. Golden, Do.		29
Do. Green Seal		33
Do. Vino Fino		29
Do. Red Seal		37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal		33
Claret Light Capsule		15
Do. do. Pints		8
Do. Yellow Seal		23
Do. Red Do. Pints		17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts		32
Port Black Seal		26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac		34
Do. Brand a Crown		24
Old Tom, Red Seal		18
Dry Gin, Black Seal		18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts		36
Do. Pints		19
Caracoa, Sweet or Dry		42
Maraschino		48

N. N.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
1st January 1866.

DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, FEVER, AGUE, ETC.
CHLORODYNE.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a certain cure in Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, &c.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases." From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when all other remedies had failed."

Dr J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole Manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. The immense demand enables the proprietors to reduce the price; it is now sold in bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1864.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866—"Is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not 'supply a want and fill a place.'"

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, &c.

Agents—CALCUTTA: SCOTT, THOMPSON & Co.; W. J. PETTAR, 74, Clive-street; NEW MEDICAL HALL COMPANY. BOMBAY: TREACHER & Co. HONGKONG: MR. A. S. WATSON.

J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-street,
London, W.C.

☞ Be not misled by the statements of unscrupulous persons, as the Defendant was termed by the Vice-Chancellor.

Holloway's Pills are the most gentle, yet most effective aperients, and therefore better calculated for a family medicine than any other drug. They always set the stomach right, rouse the liver, stimulate the kindeys, and thoroughly cleanse the whole system. Holloway's Pills are most useful in chronic weakness of the stomach induced by luxurious living, sedentary habits, or other causes. They have restored the emaciated to health after every other means had failed. While they are purifying they are strengthening, while while regulating, they are increasing nervous and muscular power. These Pills do not excite any violent action in the body; hence they are specially suited to the young and feeble, whose constitutions may be irretrievably injured by more powerful medicines.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, several BUNGALOWS, large and small, in different parts of Bombay.

Parties desirous to RENT HOUSES are requested to favour us with a call or a letter stating what description of Houses they require and in what particular localities.
ROGERS, COHEN & Co.

TO LET, BUNGALOWS situated at Middle Colaba, facing the Sea west side. For further particulars apply to K. R. COLAH.
No. 33 Middle Colaba.
Or 33, Meadow Street.

TO LET, the OFFICE PREMISES in Church Lane, lately occupied by us. Apply to
1st November 1866. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

TO LET, two large GODOWNS in Church Lane. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
1st November 1866.

TO LET, in Chinchpoogly, two moderate sized commodious BUNGALOWS known as Mornington Villas. Apply to JAFFER SULLIMAN.

TO LET (with immediate possession).—1. The Offices in Meadow Street, recently vacated by Messrs. Macindoe, Rogers & Co.

2. The Offices in Forbes Street, recently vacated by Messrs. Stearns, Hobart and Co.

3. A comfortable Bungalow, at No. 21. Love Lane, Mazagon.

Apply to FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED).

SALES BY AUCTION.

AUCTION SALE of a VALUABLE BUSINESS, WELL WORTH THE ATTENTION OF CAPITALISTS.—On THURSDAY, the 21st instant, 4 P. M., HEERALALL & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, unless disposed of previously by Private Contract, all the MACHINERY, with FITTINGS, STOCK IN TRADE and GOOD WILL of the flourishing business known as the BOMBAY STEAM BAKERY, and also the lease for the residue of a term of 10 years (of which 6 are unexpired) of the premises upon which the business is carried on, situated at Grant Road, next to the Theatre. The business has been working for the last four years, and is at present in excellent order.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Manager on the premises or to Messrs. HEERALALL & Co., Auctioneers, 6 Rampart Row, below the Commercial Bank. KEIR, RAMSDEN & PRESCOT.
Bombay, 6th February 1867.

NOTICE TO MESS AND UP-COUNTRY CONSTITUENTS.—MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. have to announce the arrival of fresh batch of their new Oilmanstores for Christmas use, received ex-*Belpore*, consisting of Crosse and Backwell's Ham, Bacon, Cheese, Pickles, Sauces, French and Soanish Olives, Salad Oil, Mustard, Asparagus, Flavouring Essence, Oxford, Bologna Sausages, Pate d fois gras and other Pates, Mince-meat, Potted Paste, Oyster and Lobster, Salted Salmon and Herrings, Sardines, Yarmouth Bloater, Herring a la Sardine, Cocoa Paste and Nibs, Green Peas, Preserved and stewed Mushroom, Fruit in Syrup assorted, Crystallized Fruit Confectionery, Jelly in variety, Fruit in Noyeau, French Plums and Prunes, fresh batch of Gillon's celebrated preserved Provision.

ALSO.

Just to hand, fresh batch of China Tea, and Trichonopoly Cheroots.

Messrs. M. J. & Co. have now on hand cut fresh Cheeses which will be sold cheap to ensure quick sale. Less than a pound will not be sold; inspection invited.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 14th February 1867.

BENNETT & Co.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of the power of sale given in and by an indenture of mortgage bearing date the 16th day of December 1865, will be sold by Public Auction on the premises by Messrs. BENNETT & Co. of Bombay, Auctioneers, by order of the mortgagee, Jamadar Amed bin Oomer bin Amed Ulghahatee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Burjorjee Sorabjee Lyhawalla, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of February 1867, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate in Borah Bazaar Street, within the Fort walls of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 17, and in the books of Collector of Quit and Ground Rent under No. 457 and 457, containing by admeasurement four hundred and twenty-five square yards, and six-ninths of a square yard, be the same, little, more, or less, and which said premises are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by public road called Borah Bazaar Street, on or towards the West by the premises of Shapoorjee Muncherjee Bettlewalla, on or towards the North by the premises of Jamsetjee Muncherjee Watchmaker, and on or towards the South by a public Lane.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will submit to Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the mortgagee, the following Valuable Landed Property, viz.:—

All those two pieces of Government ground, the one measuring 181 square yards and 6-9ths of a square yard, or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 821, and the other measuring two hundred and sixty-five square yards and 1-9th of a square yard or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 814, 814 and 815, which said two pieces of ground now form one, and admeasuring four hundred and forty-six square yards and seven-ninths of a square yard, be the same little, more or less, together with the large messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house or premises new built and standing thereon, situated at Sabtad or Dongree Coolee Street, in the Island of Bombay, and bounded on the East by the said Sabtad or Dongree Coolee Street, on the West by a passage for sweepers, on the North by the house of Heerjee Nursey, and on the South by the house of Thucker Bhuwan Veerjee.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY next, the 16th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, Twist, Coils of Rope, a Harmonium, a Saddle, a Set of Harness, &c.

AT 1 P. M.

1 Buggy with Grey Arab Horse and Harness.
And any other Carriages and Horses offering.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE CARRIAGES, HORSES, HARNESS, SADDLERY, &c., &c.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have been honored with instructions to submit to Public Auction at their Rooms, on or about the 20th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., if not previously disposed of by private sale, the following Carriages, Horses, Saddlery, and Harnesses, the property of His Excellency Sir H. BARTLE E. FRERE, &c. &c.

1 Large Barouche by Peters of Longacre, for 4 Horses.
1 Sociable by Holland.
1 Double Brougham by Do. in very good order, (nearly new).
1 Open Carriage with hood &c., a good strong useful Carriage.
1 Mail Phaeton Do. Do.
1 Belgaum Bullock Dhumnie (nearly new).

RIDING HORSES.

Bay Arab Charger, aged very handsome.
Gray Arab, carries a Lady, very high caste, 6 off.

CARRIAGE HORSES.

2 Pair of Bay Australian, run either in pair, or 4 in hand postilion.
2 Pair of Grey Arabs Do. Do. Do.

SADDLERY.

2 Gentlemen's Saddles by Langdon in good order.
2 Ladies' Do. Do. Do.
3 Gentlemen's Do. old.
7 Double Bridles complete.

HARNESS.

1 Set of Brass Mounted Harness for 4 Horses, either to drive or complete with Saddles, &c., or for postilion.
1 Set of Brass Mounted Harness for pair, good.
1 Do. Do. Do. good.
1 Do. Plated Harness for 4 Horses, postilion complete with Saddles.
1 Set Brass Mounted Harness for pair.
1 „ Curricle Harness with Bar &c., (nearly new).
1 „ Brass Mounted Pony Harness, good.
1 „ of Brass Mounted Double Harness.
1 „ Do. Do. Plated old.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES, BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE ESTATE OF MESSRS. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction on the 20th, 21st, 22nd, 25th, and 26th February, 1867, 9 Lots of very Valuable Landed Properties, situated at Cumballa Hill, Tardeo Hill, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, Marine Street, Fort, and at or near Manantoddy, in the Alrarenaad Aushora, of the Wynaad Talooka, of the Malabar Collectorate, in the Presidency of Madras.

Full particulars see the *Bombay Gazette* of the 11th inst., and *Times of India* of this day.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY AND MACHINERY OF THE BOMBAY OIL PRESSING COMPANY (LIMITED), AT THE ELPHINSTONE BUNDER.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed by G. R. WILSON, Esq., Official Liquidator of the Bombay Oil Pressing Company Limited, to submit to Public Auction on the premises, early in March next, at 2 o'clock P M., the valuable Leasehold Property and Machinery of the Bombay Oil Pressing Company Limited, in separate Lots

Full particulars will be given hereafter, and Catalogues to be published.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Landed Property (A Five storied Dwelling house with Stable) in Bazaar Gate Street Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 P.M. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will Sell by public Auction by order of Dwarkadass Vussonjee, Esqqire, the Mortgagee, and on account of Pragjee Damodhur the mortgagor &c.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and stable standing thereon registered by the Collector of Bombay under Nos. 581-582 and 585 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos 56 and 66, situate lying and being in Bazaar Gate Street within the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 498 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Shah Kesbrising Khoosarchand on or towards the south by the property now or lately belonging to Bhugwat Barbar, on or towards the east by the public road called Bazaar Gate street aforesaid, and on or towards the west by the public road called Borah Bazaar Street.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT MAZAGON.

On TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Dwarkadass Vussonjee, Esq., the mortgagee, and on account of Pragjee Damodher, the Martgagor:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuages, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Mazagon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 34, and registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under No. 75, containing by admeasurement 38 feet in length in the East side thereof, 34 feet 6 inches on the West side thereof and in breadth 30 feet 6 inches on the North side thereof, and 25 feet 6 inches on the South side thereof, to be the same a little more or less, and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the east by a public passage and the house of Essajee Dossa Sarung, on or towards the west by a passage and the house of Antonia Gonsalves, and on or towards the North and South by the public road.

No. 5, Forbes Street, BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 14th February 1867.

SALES BY AUCTION.

G. B. GLADDING will sell at his Rooms in Rampart Row:—

On SATURDAY, 16th instant, at 12 noon, a quantity of Japanese Cabinets, Bronzes, &c.
G. B. GLADDING.
Bombay, 14th February 1867.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. have been instructed to sell by Auction on the premises, on MONDAY next, the 18th day of February, 1867, at 4 P. M., the following Valuable Landed Property.

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, and the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house and stable standing thereon, with the appurtenances, situate at Chinch Bunder in Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1,083, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 18, and containing by admeasurement 137 8/9 square yards, (be the same, a little more or less), and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by Chinch Bunder Street, on or towards the West by a gully on the other side of which there are Stables, on or towards the North by the House of Mahomed Fakeer Khan, on or towards the South by Government ground now vacant.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, and the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, with the appurtenances, situate at Jugjeewun Keeka Street in Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 33, and containing by admeasurement 118 square yards, (be the same a little more or less,) and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the House of Shaeewallee Devallee, on or towards the West by Jugjeewun Keeka Street, on or towards the North by the House of Narayendass Venedas, on or towards the South by Jamlee Moolla Street.
S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
Forbes Street, 14th February 1867.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., Nos. 12 and 13, Apollo Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, at their Rooms, in Apollo-Street, 3 cases of Fancy Sundry Goods, containing several dozens Meerschaum Pipes with stems and in cases, Tobacco Pouches, Cigar cases, Pocket Knives and Scissors, Boxes of Needles, 141 Pieces of Black Velvet Ribbon, 43 Pieces Red, 22 Brown, and 11 Black Velvet ditto, Velvet Scarfs, 11 Pieces of Broach, and Blue Silk Velvet and other Sundry Articles.

ALSO,

A quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, such as Grey Shirtings, T. Cloths, Jacconets, Madapollams, Domestics, Dhoties, Chintz, Scarfs, &c.

ALSO, 1 small size Sodawater Machine, and 2 Steam Guage.
12 Marine Compasses.
12 cases preserved provisions.
Two Milner's Patent Fire, resisting Strong Hold-fast Safes, belonging to the London and Bombay Bank &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One very light single Horse Landau with lamps, pole and shafts, with superior blue silk linings by "Robert Ness," Senior, of Aberdeen.
One Do. Do. Do. Shigram, with lamps, pole, &c., by "Wilson" of Glasgow.
One Do. Do. Brougham by "Startin."
One Palanquin shaped Office Shigram (in good order.)
Best Port Wine, Sherry, Beer, &c.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 14th February 1867.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY, SITUATED AT KALBADEVE ROAD, MATHERAN, POONAH, AND CHIMBOOR.

Messrs. Crawford & Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of the Assignees of the Estates of CANDASS NARRANDASS an Insolvent, and with the consent of the Mortgagees.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 14th February at 2 P. M., at the rooms of the Auctioneers in Marine Street, the following lots:—

LOT 4.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with bungalows, out-houses, and stables standing thereon, known as the Hermitage, situate at Matheran in the Tanna Zilla, containing by admeasurement 7 acres and 6 goontas more or less, and described and particularly denoted as No. 10 on a Map or Plan of Matheran.

LOT 5.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or bungalow, out-houses and stable thereon, erected, situate and being in the Camp of Poonah, in the Presidency of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Poonah under No. 102, admeasuring 5811 square yards, be the same more or less, and bounded as follows:—on or towards the East by the ground of Ludda Abrahim, on or towards the West by the Public Road leading from Sir Jamsetjee's Bund to Poonah Cantonment, on or towards the North by the Public Passage, and on or towards the South by a Public Drain.

LOT 6.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or bungalow, and out-houses standing thereon, situate at Chimboor in the Island of Salsette, containing by admeasurement ... square yards or thereabouts, and being near the property of the Trustees of the Pinjrapore Fund.

LOT 2.

On TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 P. M. on the premises, all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate in Kalbadavie Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement ... square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the North by the Public Road called Kalbadavie Road, on the South by the property of the Trustees of the Pinjrapore Fund, on the East by the property of Vurjeevendass Valubhdass, and on the West by the property of Purmand Thuver, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 101, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have been instructed by the Mortgagees, the Bombay and Katiawar Financial and Commercial Association, (Limited), to sell by Auction at the premises, TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 15th day of Feb. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the mangoe and other trees growing thereon, forming a garden, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and out-houses standing thereon, situate and lying at Parell, known by the name of Thakoorwady, bounded on the East by the garden ground of the late Manockjee Limjee, on the West by the batty ground, now or late of Antone Jacob Swan, Philip Loou, Lawrence Loou, and Sooknd Hal Govand, on the North by the batty grounds now or late of Narran Gopal, Thakoor Maraj, Amboo Thakoor, and Mahadoo Gopal King, and on the South side thereof by the Sion road, and containing by admeasurement 17,714 square yards, be the same, more, or less, assessed by the Collector of Pension and Tax, under Nos. 399, 482, and 638, and by the Collector of Tolla Rent, under Nos. 44, 109, and 103, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 1.

Any further particulars which may be required may be obtained from the Auctioneer, from the Liquidators of the Bombay and Katiawar Financial and Commercial Association, (Limited), Messrs. Trimbuckrao Ramchunder, and Ebrahim Noordeen, and from the undersigned.
BEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE,
Attorneys to Liquidators, Bombay and Katiawar Financial and Commercial Association, (Limited),

SALE OF FIRST CLASS TEAK TIMBER.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder, on account of the first purchaser Mahomed Ali,—690 first class Teak Squares, ex *Amity*
25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale.

EUROPE FURNITURE—TUCKER & SON'S LAMPS, &c., &c.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 20th instant, sale commencing at noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction in the premises adjoining the show rooms of Rahimtoola Sullimar, near the Jewish Synagogue, Byculla, an invoice of most superb Furniture comprising Richly Gilt Sofas and Divans lined with Silk Velvet and the finest Satin, the Cushions and Seats being stuffed in the most approved manner for complete comfort, a handsome Mosaic Centre Table figured Legs in White and Gold with Marble Top, Gilt ..., &c., &c., Also magnificent Gas Lustres of 18 and 30 lights each, Rich Pendants, Star Cut Moons &c., 10 and 12 inch Hanging Argand Lamps with and without drops, also

UNRIVALLED EMBOSSED CARPETS

Two rich Axminster medallion Carpets each 30 feet by 22 feet. These fine specimens of Carpets are as yet a novelty here, and it is believed that they have not before been imported into India. An inspection of them will well repay the trouble of a visit.

N. B.—The above will be on view 4 days previous to sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 6,164 SQUARE YARDS OF VALUABLE LAND WITH OILMILLS, BUILDINGS, AND MACHINERY THEREON, SITUATE AT CHINCHPOOGLY.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed by the Liquidators of the Bombay Oilworks Company, (Limited) to submit to Public Auction at their Auction Rooms, in the Fort, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of February, 1867, at 3 P. M., (unless previously disposed of by private Contract,)

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the Millhouse and other Buildings and erections erected and built thereon, situate at Chinchpoogly, in the Island of Bombay, containing 6,164 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the North by property lately belonging to Karsondass Madhowdass, on the South by property of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, on the East by the Public Road, and on the West partly by a Tank, and partly by property lately belonging to the said Karsondass Madhowdass, and which said piece of land and premises formed part of a larger piece of land numbered 9 in the books of the Collector of Assessments and registered in the books of the late Nowrojee Jamsetjee, the Fazendar thereof, under the number 2. A plan of the property may be seen, and further particulars obtained, on application to Messrs. ACLAND, PRENTIS, and BISHOP, Solicitors to the Vendors.

FOR PRIVATE SALE—PORT WINE.

Old, Mellow and Fruity, strongly recommended. Rs. 24 per case of one dozen. Sample bottles may be obtained on payment of Rs. 2.

TO LET.—Office Premises in Marine Street, with a spacious Godown. Apply to the undersigned.
Bombay, 14th February 1867. CRAWFORD & Co.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

FOR Thirty Years the Medical Profession have approved of this pure solution as the best remedy for *Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Gout, and Indigestion.*

And as a mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for ladies and children. When combined with their

ACIDULATD LEMON SYRUP

It forms a most agreeable effervescing draught, which is both a gentle aperient and grateful febrifuge. In hot seasons and hot climates the regular use of this simple remedy has been found highly beneficial.

IT IS PREPARED BY
DINNEFORD & Co.
CHEMISTS, &c.,
172, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

Sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.
CAUTION.—See that "DINNEFORD & Co." is on each bottle and red label over the cork.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by James Geddes, Bombay Gazette Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.